F 289
.T13

C248
93

A

True and Historical

NARRATIVE

Of the COLONY of

GEORGIA,

In *America*,

From the First Settlement thereof until this present Period:

Containing

The most authentick Facts, Matters, and Transactions therein:

Together with

His Majesty's Charter, Representations of the People, Letters, &c.

And

A Dedication to His Excellency General *Oglethorpe*.

By { Pat. Tailfer, *M. D.*
Hugh Anderson, *M. A.*
Da. Douglas, *and others*,
Landholders in Georgia, *at present in* Charles-Town, *in* South-Carolina.

——Qui Deorum
Muneribus sapienter uti,
Duramq; callet Pauperiemq; pati,
Pejusq; Letho Flagitium timer,
Non ille pro caris Amicis
Aut Patria timidus Perire.

H. 4 *O.*

Charles Town, South Carolina:
Printed by P. Timothy, *for the Authors*, 1741.

No. 1.

P. Force, *Washington*, 1835.

To His Excellency

James Oglethorpe, *Esq;*

General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in SOUTH CAROLINA *and* GEORGIA; *and one of the Honourable Trustees for Establishing the Colony of* Georgia *in* AMERICA, *&c.*

May it please Your Excellency,

AS the few surviving Remains of the Colony of *Georgia* find it necessary to present the World (and in particular *Great Britain*) with a true State of that Province, from its first Rise to its present Period; Your Excellency (of all Mankind) is best entitled to the Dedication, as the principal Author of its present Strength and Affluence, Freedom and Prosperity: And tho' incontestable Truths will recommend the following *NARRATIVE* to the patient and attentive Reader; yet your Name, *SIR*, will be no little Ornament to the Frontispiece, and may possibly engage some courteous Perusers a little beyond it.

THAT Dedication and Flattery are synonimous, is the Complaint of every Dedicator, who concludes himself ingenuous and fortunate, if he can discover a less trite and direct Method of flattering than is usually practised; but we are happily prevented from the least Intention of this kind, by the repeated Offerings of the *Muses* and *News-Writers* to Your Excellency, in the publick Papers: 'Twere presumptuous even to dream of equalling or encreasing them; We therefore flatter ourselves, that Nothing we can advance will in the least shock Your Excellency's Modesty; not doubting but your Goodness will pardon any Deficiency of Elegance and Politeness, on account of our Sincerity, and the serious Truth we have the Honour to approach you with.

WE have seen the ancient Custom of sending forth Colonies, for the Improvement of any distant Territory, or new Acquisition, continued down to ourselves; but to Your Excellency alone it is owing, that the World is made acquainted with a Plan, highly refined from those of all former Projecters. They fondly imagin'd it necessary to communicate to such young Settle-

ments, the fullest Rights and Properties, all the Immunities of their Mother Countries, and Privileges rather more extensive: By such Means indeed, these Colonies flourish'd with early Trade and Affluence; but Your Excellency's Concern for our perpetual Welfare, could never permit you to propose such transitory Advantages for us: You consider'd Riches like a Divine and Philosopher, as the *Irritamenta Malorum*, and knew that they were disposed to inflate weak Minds with Pride; to pamper the body with Luxury, and introduce a long Variety of Evils. Thus have you *Protected us from ourselves, as* Mr. *Waller* says, by keeping all Earthly Comforts from us: You have afforded us the Opportunity of arriving at the Integrity of the *Primitive Times*, by intailing a more than *Primitive Poverty* on us: The Toil that is necessary to our bare Subsistence, must effectually defend us from the Anxieties of any further Ambition: As we have no Properties, to feed Vain-Glory and beget Contention; so we are not puzzled with any System of Laws to ascertain and establish them: The valuable Virtue of Humility is secured to us, by your Care to prevent our procuring, or so much as seeing, any *Negroes*, (the only human Creatures proper to improve our Soil) lest our Simplicity might mistake the poor *Africans* for greater slaves than ourselves: And that we might fully receive the Spiritual Benefit of those wholesome Austerities; you have wisely denied us the Use of such Spirituous Liquors, as might in the least divert our Minds from the Contemplation of our Happy Circumstances.

OUR Subject swells upon us; and did we allow ourselves to indulge our Inclination, without considering our weak Abilities, we should be tempted to launch out into many of Your Excellency's extraordinary Endowments, which do not so much regard the Affair in Hand: But as this would lead us beyond the Bounds of a Dedication; so would it engross a Subject too extensive for us, to the Prejudice of other Authors and Panegyrists; We shall therefore confine ourselves to that remarkable Scene of Your Conduct, whereby *Great Britain* in general, and the Settlers of *Georgia* in particular, are laid under such inexpressible Obligations.

BE pleased then, *Great SIR*, to accompany our heated Imaginations, in taking a View of this Colony of *Georgia!* this Child of your auspicious Politicks! arrived at the utmost Vigor of its Constitution, at a Term when most former States have been struggling through the Convulsions of their Infancy. This early Maturity however, lessons our Admiration, that Your Excellency lives to see (what few Founders ever aspired after) the great Decline and almost final Termination of it. So many

have finish'd their Course during the Progress of the Experiment, and such Numbers have retreated from the Fantoms of Poverty and Slavery which their cowardly Imaginations pictur'd to them; that you may justly vaunt with the boldest Hero of them all,

——— *Like Death you reign*
O'er silent Subjects and a desert Plain.

Busiris.

YET must your Enemies (if you have any) be reduced to confess, that no ordinary Statesman could have digested in the like Manner, so capacious a Scheme, such a copious Jumble of Power and Politicks. We shall content ourselves with observing, that all those beauteous Models of Government which the little States of *Germany* exercise, and those extensive Liberties which the Boors of *Poland* enjoy, were design'd to concenter in your System; and were we to regard the Modes of Government, we must have been strangely unlucky to have miss'd of the best, where there was the Appearance of so great a Variety; for under the Influence of our *Perpetual Dictator*, we have seen something like *Aristocracy*, *Oligarchy*, as well as the *Triumvirate*, *Decemvirate* and *Consular Authority* of famous Republicks, which have expired many Ages before us: What Wonder then we share the same Fate? Do their Towns and Villages exist but in Story and Rubbish? We are all over Ruins; our Publick-Works, Forts, Wells, High-Ways, Light-House, Store and Water-Mills, &c. are dignified like theirs, with the same venerable Desolation. The Log-House indeed, is like to be the last forsaken Spot of your Empire; yet even this, thro' the Death or Desertion of those who should continue to inhabit it, must suddenly decay; the Bankrupt Jailor himself, shall be soon denied the Privilege of human Conversation; and when this last Moment of the Spell expires, the whole shall vanish like the Illusion of some *Eastern Magician*.

BUT let not this solitary Prospect impress Your Excellency with any Fears of having your Services to Mankind, and to the Settlers of *Georgia* in particular, buried in Oblivion; for if we diminutive Authors are allow'd to prophesie (as you know Poets in those Cases formerly did) we may confidently presage, That while the Memoirs of *America* continue to be read in *English*, *Spanish*, or the Language of the *Scots* High Landers, Your Excellency's Exploits and Epocha will be transmitted to Posterity.

SHOULD Your Excellency apprehend the least Tincture of Flattery in any Thing already hinted; we may sincerely assure you, we intended nothing that our Sentiments did not very strict-

ly attribute to your Merit; and in such Sentiments, we have the Satisfaction of being fortified by all Persons of Impartiality and Discernment.

But to trespass no longer on those Minutes, which Your Excellency may suppose more significantly employ'd on the Sequal; let it suffice at present, to assure you, that we are deeply affected with your Favours; and tho' unable of ourselves properly to acknowledge them, we shall embrace every Opportunity of Recommending you to higher Powers, who (we are hopeful) will reward Your Excellency according to your MERIT.

May it please Your Excellency,
Your Excellecy's
Most devoted Servants,

The Land-Holders of GEORGIA,

Authors of the following *Narrative.*

PREFACE.

THE Colony of Georgia *has afforded so much subject of Conversation to the World, that it is not to be question'd but a true and impartial Account of it from its first Settlement to its present 'Period, will be generally agreeable; and the more so, that the Subject has hitherto been so much disguised and misrepresented in* Pamphlets, Poems, Gazettes *and* Journals.

IF it it ask'd, Why this NARRATIVE *has not been publish'd to the World sooner? We assign two Reasons, which (we doubt not) will be satisfactory.*

FIRST, *A Number of Honourable Gentlemen accepted* the Charge of Trustees *for executing the Purposes in his Majesty's most gracious* CHARTER; *Gentlemen, whose Honour and Integrity we never did, or yet do call in question: But, to our great Misfortune, none of that honourable Body, (excepting Mr.* OGELTHORPE*) ever had Opportunity of Viewing the Situation and Circumstances of the Colony, and judging for themselves as to the Necessities thereof. How far Mr.* Oglethorpe's *Schemes were consistent with the Welfare or Prosperity of it, will best appear from the following* NARRATIVE.

WHEN Experience gradually unfolded to us the Alterations we found absolutely requisite to our subsisting, we made all dutiful and submissive Applications to these our Patrons, in whom we placed so much Confidence: This Course we judged the most proper and direct, and therefore repeated these our dutiful Applications, both to the Body of the Trustees and to Mr. Oglethorpe; *but alas! our Miseries could not alter his Views of Things, and therefore we could obtain no Redress from him; and the honourable Board we found were prejudiced against our Petitions (no doubt) thro' Misinformations and Misrepresentations; and this (we are confident) a further Enquiry and Time will convince them of.*

THE inviolable Regard we paid to the honourable Board, kept us from applying to any other Power for Redress, whilst the least Hopes could be entertained of any from them: And we make no doubt, but that our Moderation in this respect, will recommend us to all Persons of Humanity.

A SECOND *Reason is, That as we had daily Occasion of seeing our supream Magistrates, who ruled over us with unlimit-*

ed Power, exercising illegal Acts of Authority, by Threatnings, Imprisonments, and other Oppressions; therefore we had just Reason to apprehend, that any further Steps to obtain Relief, might subject us to the like Effects of arbitrary Power; so, until now, that a Handful of us have made our Escape to a Land of Liberty *(after having made Shipwreck of our Time and Substance in that unhappy Colony) we had it not in our Power to represent the State of that Settlement to the World, or make our Application to higher Powers for Redress.*

WE are hopeful, that the Perusal of the following Sheets, will rectify two sorts of Readers in their Surprize in relation to the Colony of GE ·RGIA, viz. *Those of* Great Britain, *who have never known this Part of the World but by Description; and those of* America: *The* First *are no doubt surprized, to think it possible, that so* pleasant and temperate *a Clime; so* fruitful *a Soil; such* extensive *Privileges; all which were publickly given out; and such considerable Sums of publick and private Benefactions, have* not *satisfied and enriched us: Them we refer to the* following Narrative *for* Satisfaction *The* American *Reader, on the other Hand, must be equally surprized to find that such Numbers should have been so* fooled *and* blindfolded, *as to expect to live in this Part of* America *by Cultivation of Lands without* Negroes, *and much more without Titles to their Lands, and laid under a* Load *of Grievances and Restrictions: And tho' these were redress'd, How could Persons in their Senses ever imagine, that* Fifty Acres of Pine-Barren, *not value Fifty Six pences in Property, (and whereof many Thousands may be purchased at half that Rate in the neighbouring Province) could maintain a Family of white People, and pay such Duties and Quit-Rents in a few Years, as the richest Grounds in* Carolina, *or other Provinces in* America *will never bear? To these last we shall only beg leave to observe, that such* fatal Artifice *was used, (we shall not say by whom) such* specious Pretences *were made use of, and such* real Falsities *advanced, and the* smallest Foundations *of Truth magnify'd to* Hyperbole; *that we, who had no Opportunity of knowing otherways, or means of learning the real Truth, and being void of all Suspicion of Artifice or Design, easily believed all these, and fell into the Decoy.*

THE Mind of Man is Naturally curious and enterprizing; we easily feed our Wishes into Realities, and affect and look upon every Novelty in the most favourable Light; how easy then is it, for Cunning and Artifice to lay hold on the weak Sides of our Fellow-Creatures, as we catch Fish with a Hook *baited to their particular* Gout?

TO prove this Charge, we shall only *transcribe some Passages from a Piece of* Prose, *and some from a Piece of* Poesie; *by which Specimens, the Reader may judge of some considerable Number which were dispers'd and vended of the same Stamp.*

THE First *are from a Pamphlet printed at* London, 1733, *entitled,* A new and accurate Account of the Provinces of South-Carolina and Georgia. *The Author has not thought fit to favour us with his Name; but it is easy to conceive, that we, who suspected no Artifice or Design, must conclude, that it came from the* best Authority, *from the Circumstances of its being dispersed publickly, and not being contradicted, and from the Author's intimate Acquaintance (at least so pretended) with all the Trustees Measures and Designs. After a high Encomium upon the Trustees,* Page 7, *he says,* 'The Air of Georgia is 'healthy, being always serene and pleasant, never subject to ex- 'cessive Heat or Cold, or sudden Changes of Weather; the 'Winter is regular and short, and the Summer cooled with 'refreshing Breezes; it neither feels the cutting North-west 'Wind that the *Virginians* complain of, nor the intense Heats 'of *Spain*, *Barbary*, *Italy* and *Ægypt*. The soil will produce 'any Thing with very little Culture.'—*Page* 19, 'All sorts of 'Corn yield an amazing Increase; One Hundred fold is the 'common Estimate; tho' their Husbandry is so slight, that they 'can only be said to scratch the Earth, and meerly to cover the 'Seed: All the best sort of Cattle and Fowls are multiplied 'without Number, and therefore without a Price: Vines are 'Natives here.'—*Page* 21, 'The Woods near *Savannah* are 'not hard to be clear'd; many of them have no Under-Wood, 'and the Trees do not stand generally thick on the Ground, but 'at considerable Distances asunder: When you fall the Tim- 'ber for Use, or to make Tar, the Root will rot in four or five 'Years; and in the mean Time you may Pasture the Ground; 'but if you would only destroy the Timber, it's done by half a 'Dozen Strokes of an Ax surrounding each Tree a little above 'the Root, in a Year or two the Water getting into the Wound 'rots the Timber, and a brisk Gust of Wind fells many Acres 'for you in an Hour, of which you may make one bright Bon- 'fire. Such will be frequently here the Fate of the *Pine*, the '*Wall-nut*, the *Cypress*, the *Oak* and the *Cedar*. Such an Air 'and Soil can only be described by a Poetical Pen, because 'there is no Danger of exceeding the Truth; therefore take '*WALLER'S* Description of an Island in the Neighbourhood 'of Carolina, to give you an Idea of this happy Climate:

'The Spring which but salutes us, here,
'Inhabits there, and courts them all the Year'

' Ripe Fruits and Blossoms on the same Tree live ;
' At once they promise what at once they give.
' So sweet the Air, so moderate the Clime,
' None sickly lives, or dies before his Time ;
' Heav'n sure has kept this Spot of Earth uncurst,
' To shew how all Things were created first.

Page 27, 'The *Indians* bring many a Mile the whole Deer's 'Flesh, which they sell to the People who live in the Country, 'for the Value of *Six-pence* Sterling; and a Wild Turkey of 'Forty Pound weight, for the Value of *Two-pence.*'—*In Page* 32, *the Author when recommending the* Georgia *Adventure to Gentlemen of decayed Circumstances, who must labour at Home or do worse, states the following Objection, viz.* 'If such People 'can't get Bread here for their Labour, how will their Condition 'be mended in GEORGIA?' *Which he solves in the following Manner,*—'The Answer is easy; Part of it is well attested, and 'Part self-evident; they have Land there for Nothing, and that 'Land so fertile, that as is said before, they receive an Hundred 'fold Increase, for taking a very little Pains. Give here in *England* ten Acres of good Land to one of those helpless Persons, and I doubt not his Ability to make it sustain him, and 'by his own Culture, without letting it to another; but the 'Difference between no Rent and rack'd Rent, is the Difference between Eating and Starving.'—*Page* 32, 'These Trustees not only give Land to the Unhappy who go thither, 'but are also impowered to receive the voluntary Contributions 'of charitable Persons, to enable to furnish the poor Adventurers with all Necessaries for the Expence of their Voyage, 'occupying the Land, and supporting them till they find themselves comfortably settled; so that now the Unfortunate will 'not be obliged to bind themselves to a long Servitude to pay 'for their Passage; for they may be carried *gratis* into a Land 'of Liberty and Plenty, where they immediately find themselves 'in the Possession of a competent Estate, in an happier Climate 'than they knew before, and they are unfortunate indeed if here 'they cannot forget their Sorrows.'—*Nay, as if such Assertions as these were not powerful enough to influence poor People, Calculations are subjoin'd, to demonstrate, that a Family consisting of one poor Man, his Wife, and Child of seven Years old, may in* Georgia *earn sixty Pounds Sterling* per Annum, *and this abstracted from Silk, Wine,* &c—*Page* 41, 'Now this very 'Family in *Georgia*, by raising Rice and Corn sufficient for its 'Occasions, and by attending the Care of their Cattle and Land '(which almost every one is able to do in some tolerable Degree 'for himself) will easily produce in gross Value the Sum of 'sixty Pounds Sterling *per Annum*; nor is this to be wondered

'at, because of the valuable Assistance it has from a fertile Soil 'and a Stock given *gratis;* which must always be remembred in 'this Calculation.

'The Calculation of One Hundred such Families when formally extended, stands thus,'—*Page* 43,

	l.	*s*	*d.*
'In *London* One Hundred 'poor Men earn	500	00	0
'One Hundred Woman and, 'One Hundred Children,	500	00	0
	1000	00	0
'In *Georgia* an Hundred Families earn,			
'One Hundred Men for Labour,	1200	00	0
'Ditto for Care of their Stock 'at leisure Hours,	1200	00	0
'One Hundred Woman and 'One Hundred Children,	2400	00	0
'Land and Stock in themselves,	1200	00	0
Total,	6000	00	0

Q. E. D.

BUT we must conclude this Head, lest we tire the Reader. We shall now beg Leave to quote a few Poetical *Accounts of this* Paradise *of the World, and of the Fatherly Care and Protection we might depend on from Mr.* Oglethorpe. *An Hundred Hackney Muses might be instanced; but we shall confine ourselves to the celebrated Performance of the Rev. Mr.* Samuel Wesly, *where we might well expect a sufficient Stock of Truth and Religion, to counter-balance a Poetical Licence.* Vide *a Poem entitled,* GEORGIA, and Verses upon Mr. Oglethorpe's second Voyage to Georgia. *Printed* London, 1736.

'SEE where beyond the spacious Ocean lies
'A wide waste Land beneath the Southern Skies;
'Where kindly Suns for Ages roll'd in vain,
'Nor e'er the Vintage saw, or rip'ning Grain;
'Where all Things into wild Luxuriance ran,
'And Burthen'd Nature ask'd the Aid of Man.
'In this sweet Climate and prolifick Soil,
'He bids the eager Swain indulge his Toil;
'In free Possession to the Planter's Hand,
'Consigns the rich uncultivated Land.
'Go you, the Monarch cries, go settle there,
'Whom *Britain* from her Plenitude can spare;
'Go, your old wonted Industry pursue;
'Nor envy *Spain* the Treasures of *Peru.*
'———

'But not content in Council here to join,
'A further Labour Oglethorpe, is thine:
'In each great Deed thou claimst the foremost Part,
'And Toil and Danger charm thy gen'rous Heart:

' But chief for this thy warm Affections rise,
' For oh! thou view'st it with a Parent's Eyes:
' For this thou tempt'st the vast tremenduous Main,
' And Floods and Storms oppose their Threats in vain.
' ———————

' He comes, whose Life, while absent from your View,
' Was one continued Ministry for you;
' For you were laid out all his Pains and Art,
' Won ev'ry Will and softened ev'ry Heart.
' With what paternal Joy shall he relate
' How views its Mother Isle your little State:
' Think while he strove your distant Coast to gain,
' How oft he sigh'd and chid the tedious Main!
' Impatient to survey, by Culture grac'd,
' Your dreary Wood-Land and your rugged Waste.
' Fair were the Scenes he feign'd, the Prospects fair;
' And sure, ye *Georgians*, all he feign'd was their.
' A Thousand Pleasures crowd into his Breast;
' But one, one mighty Thought absorbs the rest,
' And gives me Heav'n to see, the Patriot cries,
' Another BRITAIN in the Desert rise.
' ——— ——

Again,

' With nobler Products see thy GEORGIA teems,
' Chear'd with the genial Sun's director Beams;
' There the wild Vine to Culture learns to yield,
' And purple Clusters ripen through the Field.
' Now bid thy Merchants bring thy Wine no more
' Or from th' *Iberian* or the *Tuscan* Shore:
' No more they need th' *Hungarian* Vineyards drain,
' And *France* herself may drink her best *Champain*.
' Behold! at last, and in a subject Land,
' Nectar sufficient for thy large Demand;
' Delicious Nectar, powerful to improve
' Our hospitable Mirth and social Love:
' This for thy jovial Sons.—Nor less the Care
' Of thy young Province, to oblige the FAIR;
' Here tend the Silk Worm in the verdant Shade,
' The frugal Matron and the blooming Maid.

FROM the Whole, we doubt not, the Reader will look upon us as sufficiently punished for our Credulity: And indeed, who would not have been catch'd with such Promises, such Prospects? What might not the Poor Man flatter himself with, from such an Alteration in his Situation? And how much more might a Gentleman expect from a plentiful Stock of his own, and Numbers of Servants to set up with? Could a Person with the least Faith, have question'd the Committing his Interests to such Guardians, and such a tender Father as Mr. Oglethorpe *was believed to be? Whether he has acted that generous, that humane, that fatherly Part, the following* NARRATIVE *must determine.*

As for those Poetical Licences touching the Wine and Silk; we do not transcribe them as a Reflection upon the Author; but as a Satyr upon the Mismanagement of those Manufactures;

since no Measures were taken that seem'd really intended for their Advancement.

WE no wise question the Possibility of advancing such Improvements in Georgia, *with far less Sums of Money, properly applied, than the Publick has bestow'd: But not even the Flourishing of Wine and Silk, can make a Colony of* British Subjects *happy, if they are deprived of the Liberties and Properties of their Birth-right.*

WE have endeavour'd to the Utmost to be tender of Characters; but as we undertake to write an Account of Facts and Truths; there is no Help for it, when those Facts and Truths press home.

IT is a common Satisfaction to Sufferers, to expose to the Publick, the Rocks upon which they split, and the Misfortunes by which they suffered; and it may well be allow'd us, to publish the Causes to which we attribute the Ruin of that Settlement and ourselves; and more especially as we are Prosecutors for Justice from higher Powers; which we doubt not receiving as the Case deserves.

WE hope the Truth of the following Narrative, *will recommend itself to the Perusal of the candid Reader. The fatal Truths of this Tragedy hath already been sealed with the Death of Multitudes of our Fellow-Creatures; but still (Thanks to the Providence of the Almighty) some survive to attest and confirm the Truth of what is herein contain'd, against any Persons or Names, however great, however powerful. Our Circumstances and Sincerity will excuse our Want of that Politeness and Accuracy of Stile, which might have represented our Case to greater Advantage, to the* Courteous Reader, *whom we shall no longer detain from the Subject in Hand.*

A True and Historical

NARRATIVE, &c.

NOTHING is more difficult for Authors, than to divest themselves of Byass and Partiality, especially when they themselves are Parties or Sufferers in the Affair treated of.

IT is possible, this may be suppos'd the Case with us, the Publishers of this *Narrative;* it may be imagined, that the Hardships, Losses and Disappointments, we have met with in the Colony of *Georgia*, will naturally sour our Humours, and engage us to represent every Thing in the worst Light.

AS the Probability of those Surmises is very obvious to us, we have to the utmost of our Power, guarded against the weak Side of ourselves; and to convince the World of our Sincerity, shall no further descend into the Grievances of particular Persons, than is absolutely requisite for making our *General Narrative* intelligible; and to a faithful Detail of Publick Vouchers, Records, Extracts, Missives, Memorials and Representations, shall only adjoin so much of History, as may be necessary to recount the most material Events, and compleat the Connexion,

WE are hopeful, that an Information founded upon the strictest Truth, will effectually introduce any further Steps that Providence shall enable us to take towards procuring the Redress of our Grievances. While we had the least Hopes of Redress from our immediate Superiors and Patrons, we would not, and when we began to dispair of Relief by that Channel, we durst not, make Application to any other Tribunal, unless we would expose ourselves to the dreadful Effects of the Resentment of those who had before reduced us to Poverty by Oppression: And indeed, in all the Applications we made for Redress, we were brow-beat, obstructed, threatned, and branded with opprobrious Names, such as proud, idle, lazy, discontented and mutinous People, and several other Appellations of that kind; and were always afterwards harrassed by all Means whatsoever, several Instances of which, will appear to the Reader in the Sequel.

OUR late Retreat from that Confinement, to a *Land of Liberty*, puts it in our Power to speak the Truth; and tho' our Endeavours are too late to relieve the Dead, the Dying, and

those many now dispersed in all the Corners of his Majesty's Dominions; yet they may be the Means of ushering in Sympathy and Assistance to the Survivors, and to Multitudes of Widows and Orphans of the Deceas'd, from the Humane and Generous.

AS our sole Design is to give *a plain Narrative of the Establishment and Progress of the Colony of GEORGIA, from it's Rise to it's present Period;* we shall court no other Ornaments than those of Truth and Perspicuity; and shall endeavour to carry the Reader's Attention regularly, from the first to the last Motions we make mention of.

IN the Year 1732, His Majesty was pleased to erect, by His ROYAL CHARTER, into a separate Province, distinct from *South-Carolina*, that Space of Land lying between the Rivers *Savannah* and *Alatamaha*, under the Name of *GEORGIA*.

AS this Gracious Charter is the Basis and Foundation of all the Transactions relating to this Province, which have so much amus'd and perplex'd the World, and which our Endeavour is to set in a true Light; we cannot dispense with inserting the Charter at large, which we are confident, for many Reasons, will be acceptable to the Reader.

'GEORGE *the Second, by the Grace of GOD of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *KING, Defender of the Faith*, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. *WHEREAS* We are credibly informed, That many of Our poor Subjects are, through Misfortunes and Want of Employment, reduced to great Necessity, insomuch as by their Labour they are not able to provide a Maintenance for themselves and Families; and if they had Means to defray their Charges of Passage, and other Expences incident to new Settlements, they would be glad to settle in any of Our Provinces in *America;* where, by cultivating the Lands at present waste and desolate, they might not only gain a comfortable Subsistance for themselves and Families; but also strengthen Our Colonies, and increase the Trade, Navigation and Wealth of these Our Realms. *AND Whereas* Our Provinces in *North-America*, have been frequently ravaged by *Indian* Enemies; more especially that of *South Carolina;* which in the late War, by the Neighbouring Savages, was laid waste by Fire and Sword, and great Numbers of the *English* Inhabitants miserably massacred; and Our living Subjects who now inhabit there, by Reason of the Smallness of their Numbers, will, in Case of a new War, be exposed to the late Calamities; inasmuch as their whole Southern Frontier continueth unsettled, and lieth open to the said Savages; *AND whereas* We think it highly becoming

Our Crown and Royal Dignity, to protect all Our loving Subjects, be they never so distant from Us; to extend Our Fatherly Compassion even to the meanest and most infatuate of Our People, and to relieve the Wants of Our above mentioned poor Subjects; and that it will be highly conducive for accomplishing those Ends, that a regular Colony of the said poor People be settled and established in the Southern Territories of *Carolina*; *AND Whereas* We have been well assured, That if We would be graciously pleased to erect and settle a Corporation, for the Receiving, Managing and Disposing of the Contributions of our loving Subjects; divers Persons would be induced to contribute to the Purposes aforesaid. *KNOW YE Therefore*, That WE have, for the Consideration aforesaid, and for the better and more orderly carrying on the said good Purposes, of Our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, Willed, Ordained, Constituted and Appointed, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do Will, Ordain, Constitute, Declare and Grant, That Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved *John* Lord Viscount *Purcival*, of Our Kingdom of *Ireland*, Our Trusty and Well-beloved *Edward Digby*, *George Carpenter*, *James Oglethorpe*, *George Heathcote*, *Thomas Tower*, *Robert Moor*, *Robert Hucks*, *Roger Holland*, *William Sloper*, *Francis Eyles*, *John Laroche*, *James Vernon*, *William Beletha*, Esqrs. A. M. *John Burton*, B. D. *Richard Bundy*, A. M. *Arthur Beaford*, A. M. *Samuel Smith*, A. M. *Adam Anderson*, and *Thomas Coram*, Gentlemen, and such other Persons as shall be elected in the Manner herein after mentioned, and their Successors to be elected in the Manner herein after directed, be, and shall be one Body Politick and Corporate, in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Trustees for Establishing the Colony of* Georgia *in America;* and them and their Successors by the same Name, We do, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, really and fully Make, Ordain, Constitute and Declare, to be one Body Politick in Deed and in Name forever; and that by the same Name, they and their Successors, shall and may have perpetual Succession; and that they and their Successors, by that Name, shall and may forever hereafter, be Persons able and capable in the Law, to purchase, have, take, receive and enjoy, to them and their Successors, any Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Advowsons, Liberties, Privileges, Jurisdictions, Franchises, and other Hereditaments whatsoever, lying and being in *Great Britain*, or any Part thereof, of whatsoever Nature, Kind or Quality, or Value they be, in Fee and in Perpetuity; not exceeding the Yearly Value of *One Thousand Pounds*, beyond

‘ Reprises; also Estates for Lives, and for Years; and all other
‘ manner of Goods, Chattels and Things whatsoever they be;
‘ for the better Settling and Supporting, and Maintaining the said
‘ Colony, and other Uses aforesaid; and to give, grant, let and
‘ demise the said Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Here-
‘ ditaments, Goods, Chattels and Things whatsoever aforesaid,
‘ by Lease or Leases, for Term of Years, in Possession at the
‘ Time of granting thereof, and not in Reversion, not exceeding
‘ the Term of *Thirty One* Years, from the Time of granting
‘ thereof; on which in case no Fine be taken, shall be reserved
‘ the Full; and in case a Fine be taken, shall be reserved at least
‘ a Moiety of the Value that the same shall reasonably and *bona*
‘ *fide*, be worth at the Time of such Demise; and that they and
‘ their Successors, by the Name aforesaid, shall and may forever
‘ hereafter, be Persons able, capable in the Law, to purchase,
‘ have, take, receive and enjoy, to them and their Successors,
‘ any Lands, Territories, Possessions, Tenements, Jurisdictions,
‘ Franchises and Hereditaments whatsoever, lying and being in
‘ *America*, of what Quantity, Quality or Value whatsoever they
‘ be, for the better settling and supporting, and maintaining the
‘ said Colony; and that by the Name aforesaid they shall and
‘ may be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, an-
‘ swer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all
‘ Courts and places whatsoever, and before whatsoever Judges,
‘ Justices and other Officers, of Us, Our Heirs and Successors,
‘ in all and singular Actions, Plaints, Pleas, Matters, Suits and
‘ Demands, of what Kind, Nature or Quality soever they
‘ be; and to act and do all other Matters and Things in as ample
‘ Manner and Form as any other Our liege Subjects of this
‘ Realm of *Great Britain*, and that they and their Successors
‘ forever hereafter, shall and may have a *Common Seal* to serve,
‘ for the Causes and Businesses of them and their Successors;
‘ and that it shall and may be lawful for them and their Succes-
‘ sors, to change, break, alter and make new the said Seal, from
‘ Time to Time and at their Pleasure, as they shall think best.
‘ *AND We do further grant*, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors,
‘ That the said Corporation, and the Common Council of the
‘ said Corporation herein after by Us appointed, may from Time
‘ to Time, and at all Times, meet about their Affairs when and
‘ where they please, and transact and carry on the Business of
‘ the said Corporation. *And for the better Execution of the*
‘ *Purposes aforesaid*, *We do*, by these Presents, for Us, Our
‘ Heirs and Successors, *give and grant* to the said Corporation,
‘ and their Successors, That they and their Successors forever,
‘ may upon the *third Thursday* in the Month of *March* year-

ly, meet at some convenient Place to be appointed by the said Corporation, or major Part of them who shall be present at any Meeting of the said Corportion, to be had for the appointing of the said Place; and that they, or *two Thirds* of such of them that shall be present at such Yearly Meeting, and at no other Meeting of the said Corporation, between the Hours of *Ten* in the Morning and *Four* in the Afternoon of the same Day, chuse and elect such Person or Persons to be Members of the said Corporation, as they shall think beneficial to the good Designs of the said Corporation. *And Our further Will and Pleasure is*, That if it shall happen that any Persons herein after by Us appointed as the Common Council of the said Corporation, or any Persons to be elected or admitted Members of the said Common Council in the Manner hereafter directed, shall die, or shall by Writing under his and their Hands respectively resign his or their Office or Offices of Common Council Man or Common Council Men; the said Corporation, or the major Part of such of them as shall be present, shall and may at such Meeting, on the said *third Thursday* in *March* Yearly, in Manner as aforesaid, next after such Death or Resignation, and at no other Meeting of the said Corporation, into the room or place of such Person or Persons so dead or so resigning, elect and chuse one or more such Person or Persons, being Members of the said Corporation, as to them shall seem meet: *And Our Will is*, That all and every the Person or Persons which shall from Time to Time hereafter be elected Common Council Men of the said Corporation as aforesaid, do and shall, before he or they act as Common Council Men of the said Corporation, take an Oath for the faithful and due Execution of their Office; which Oath the President of the said Corporation for the Time being, is hereby authorized and required to administer to such Person or Persons elected as aforesaid. *And Our Will and Pleasure is*, That the first President of the said Corporation is and shall be Our Trusty and Well-beloved the said *John* Lord Viscount *Purcival;* and that the said President shall, within *Thirty* Days after the passing this CHARTER, cause a Summons to be issued to the several Members of the said Corporation herein particularly named, to meet at such Time and Place as he shall appoint, to consult about and transact the Businesses of the said Corporation. *And Our Will and Pleasure is, and We*, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *grant, ordain and direct*, That the Common Council of this Corporation, shall consist of *Fifteen* in Number; *and* We do, by these Presents, nominate, constitute and appoint Our Right

‘ Trusty and Well-beloved *John* Lord Viscount *Purcival*, Our
‘ Trusty and Beloved *Edward Digby*, *George Carpenter*,
‘ *James Oglethorpe*, *George Heathcote*, *Thomas Laroche*, *James*
‘ *Vernon*, *William Belcha*, Esqrs. and *Stephen Hales*, Master
‘ of Arts, to be the Common Council of the said Corporation,
‘ to continue in the said Office during their good Behaviour.
‘ *AND Whereas it is Our Royal Intention*, That the Members
‘ of the said Corporation should be encreased by Election, as
‘ soon as conveniently may be, to a greater Number than is
‘ hereby nominated; *Our further Will and Pleasure is, and*
‘ *We do hereby*, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *ordain and*
‘ *direct*, That from the Time of such Increase of the Members
‘ of the said Corporation, the Number of the Common Council
‘ shall be increased to *Twenty four;* and that the same Assembly
‘ at which such additional Members of the said Corporation shall
‘ be chosen, there shall likewise be elected, in the Manner herein
‘ before directed for the Election of Common Council Men,
‘ *Nine* Persons to be the said Common Council Men, and to
‘ make up the Number *Twenty four*. *And Our further Will*
‘ *and Pleasure is*, That Our Trusty and Well-beloved *Edward*
‘ *Digby*, Esq. shall be the first Chairman of the Common
‘ Council of the said Corporation; and that the said Lord Vis-
‘ count *Purcival* shall be and continue President of the said
‘ Corporation; and that the said *Edward Digby* shall be and
‘ continue Chairman of the Common Council of the said Cor-
‘ poration, respectively, until the Meeting which shall be had
‘ next and immediately after the first Meeting of the said Cor-
‘ poration, or of the Common Council of the said Corporation
‘ respectively, and no longer: At which said second Meeting,
‘ and every other subsequent and future Meeting of the said
‘ Corporation, or of the Common Council of the said Corpora-
‘ tion respectively, in order to preserve an indifferent Rotation
‘ of the several Officers of President of the Corporation, and of
‘ Chairman of the Common Council of the said Corporation;
‘ *We do direct and ordain*, That all and every the Person and
‘ Persons Members of the said Common Council for the Time
‘ being, and no other, being present at such Meetings, shall seve-
‘ rally and respectively in their Turns, preside at the Meetings
‘ which shall from Time to Time be held of the said Corpora-
‘ tion, or of the Common Council of the said Corporation res-
‘ pectively: And in case any Doubt or Question shall at any
‘ Time arise touching or concerning the Right of any Member
‘ of the said Common Council to preside, at any Meeting of the
‘ said Corporation, or at the Common Council of the said Cor-
‘ poration, the same shall respectively be determined by the

major part of the said Corporation, or of the Common Council of the said Corporation respectively, who shall be present at such Meeting. *Provided always*, That no Member of the said Common Council having served in the Offices of *President of the said Corporation*, or of *Chairman of the Common Council of the said Corporation*, shall be capable of being or of serving as President or Chairman at any Meeting of the said Corporation or Common Council of the said Corporation, next and immediately ensuing that in which he so served as President of the said Corporation, or Chairman of the said Common Council of the said Corporation respectively; unless it shall so happen, that at any such Meeting of the said Corporation there shall not be any other Member of the said Common Council present. *And Our Will and Pleasure is*, That at all and every of the Meetings of the said Corporation, or of the Common Council of the said Corporation the President or Chairman for the Time being, shall have a Voice and shall vote and shall act as a Member of the said Corporation, or of the Common Council of the said Corporation, at such Meeting; and in case of any Equality of Votes, the said President or Chairman for the Time being, shall have a Lasting Vote. *And Our further Will and Pleasure is*, That no President of the said Corporation, or Chairman of the Common Council of the said Corporation, or Member of the said Common Council or Corporation, by Us by these Presents appointed, or hereafter from Time to time to be elected and appointed in manner aforesaid, shall have, take or receive, directly, or indirectly any Salary, Fee, Perquisite, Benefit or Profit whatsoever, for or by Reason of his or their serving the said Corporation, or Common Council of the said Corporation, or President, Chairman or Common Council Man, or as being a Member of the said Corporation. *And Our will and Pleasure is*, That the said herein before appointed President, Chairman or Common Council Men, before he and they act respectively as such, shall severally take an Oath for the faithful and due Execution of their Trust, to be administred to the President by the *Chief Baron of Our Court of Exchequer*, for the Time being, and by the President of the said Corporation to the rest of the Common Council, who are hereby authorized severally and respectively, to administer the same. *And Our Will and Pleasure is*, That all and every Person and Persons who shall have, in his or their own Name or Names, or in the Name or Names of any Person or Persons in Trust for him or them, or for his or their Benefit, any Office, Place or Employment of Profit, under the said Corporation, shall be incapable of being

elected a Member of the said Corporation; and if any Member of the said Corporation, during such Time as he shall continue a Member thereof, shall in his own Name, or in the Name of any Person or Persons in Trust for him, or for his Benefit, have, hold, exercise, accept, possess or enjoy any Office, Place or Employment of Profit under the said Corporation, or under the Common Council of the said Corporation; such Member shall from the Time of his having, holding, exercising, accepting, possessing and enjoying such Office, Place and Employment of Profit, cease to be a Member of the said Corporation. *And We do*, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *grant* unto the said Corporation and their Successors, That they and their Successors, or the major part of such of them as shall be present at any Meeting of the said Corporation, conven'd and assembled for that Purpose by a convenient Notice thereof, shall have Power from Time to Time and at all Times hereafter, to authorize and appoint such Persons as they shall think fit, to take Subscriptions, and to gather and collect such Monies as shall be by any Person or Persons contributed for the Purposes aforesaid, and shall and may revoke and make void such Authorities and Appointments as often as they shall see Cause so to do. *And We do hereby*, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, *ordain and direct*, That the said Corporation every Year lay an Account in Writing before the *Chancellor* or *Speaker* or *Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal* of *Great Britain*, of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the *Chief Justice of the Court of Kings-Bench*, the *Master of the Rolls*, the *Chief Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas*, and the *Chief Baron of the Exchequer*, of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the Time being, or any *Two* of them, of all Monies and Effects by them received or expended for the carrying on the good Purposes aforesaid. *And We do hereby*, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *give and grant* unto the said Corporation and their Successors, full Power and Authority to constitute, ordain and make such and so many *By-Laws*, *Constitutions*, *Orders* and *Ordinances*, as to them or the greater part of them, at their General Meeting for that Purpose, shall seem necessary and convenient for the well Ordering and Governing of the said Corporation, and the said *By-Laws*, *Constitutions*, Orders and *Ordinances*, or any of them, to alter and annul as they or the major part of them then present shall see requisite; and in and by such *By-Laws*, *Rules*, *Orders* and *Ordinances*, to set, impose and inflict reasonable Pains and Penalties upon any Offender or Offenders who shall transgress, break or violate the said *By Laws*.

' *Constitutions*, *Orders* and *Ordinances*, so made as aforesaid,
' and to mitigate the same as they or the major part of them
' then present shall think convenient; which said Pains and
' Penalties shall and may be levied, sued for, taken, retained
' and recovered by the said Corporation and their Successors,
' by their Officers and Servants from Time to Time to be
' appointed for that Purpose, by Action of Debt, or by any
' other lawful Ways or Means, to the Use and Behoof of the
' said Corporation and their Successors; all and singular which
' *By-Laws*, *Constitutions*, *Orders* and *Ordinances*, so as afore-
' said to be made, WE WILL, shall be duly observed and kept,
' under the Pains and Penalties therein to be contained, so always,
' as the said *By-Laws*, *Constitutions*, *Orders* and *Ordinances*,
' *Pains* and *Penalties*, from Time to Time to be made and impos-
' ed, be reasonable, and not contrary or repugnant to the *Laws* or
' *Statutes* of this Our Realm; and that such *By-Laws*, *Constitu-*
' *tions* and *Ordinances*, *Pains* and *Penalties*, from Time to Time
' to be made and imposed; and any *Repeal* or *Alteration* thereof,
' or any of them, be likewise agreed to, be established and con-
' firmed by the said General Meeting of the said Corporation, to
' be held and kept next after the same shall be respectively made.
' *AND WHEREAS* the said Corporation intend to settle a
' Colony, and to make an Habitation and Plantation in that Part
' of Our Province of *South-Carolina* in *America*, herein after
' described; *KNOW YE*, *That We*, greatly desiring the happy
' Success of the said Corporation, *for their further Encourage-*
' *ment* in accomplishing so excellent a Work, *Have*, of Our
' 'foresaid Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, *Given*
' *and Granted*, *and* by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and
' Successors, *do Give and Grant* to the said Corporation and
' their Successors, under the Reservation, Limitation and Decla-
' ration hereafter expressed, *Seven undivided Parts*, the Whole
' in *Eight equal Parts* to be divided, of all those Lands, Coun-
' tries and Territories situate, lying and being in that Part of
' *South-Carolina*, in *America*, which lies from the most Northern
' part of a Stream or River there, commonly called *The Savan-*
' *nah*, all along the Sea Coast to the Southward, unto the most
' Southern Stream of a certain other great Water or River call-
' ed *The Alatamaha*, and Westerly from the Heads of the said
' Rivers respectively in direct Lines to the *South Seas;* and all
' that Share, Circuit and Precinct of Land within the said Boun-
' daries, with the Islands on the Sea lying opposite to the Eastern
' Coast of the said Lands, within *Twenty* Leagues of the same,
' which are not inhabited already, or settled by any Authority
' derived from the Crown of *Great Britain*, together with all

‘ the Soils, Grounds, Havens, Ports, Gulphs and Bays, Mines,
‘ as well Royal Mines of Gold and Silver as other Minerals,
‘ precious Stones, Quarries, Woods, Rivers, Waters, Fishings,
‘ as well Royal Fishings of Whale and Sturgeon as other Fishings,
‘ Pearls, Commodities, Jurisdictions, Royalties, Franchises, Pri-
‘ vileges and Pre-eminencies within the said Frontiers and
‘ Precincts thereof, and thereunto in any sort belonging or
‘ appertaining, and which We by Our *Letter Patents* may or can
‘ grant; and in as ample Manner and Sort as We may, or any
‘ Our Royal Progenitors have hitherto granted to any Company,
‘ Body, Politick or Corporate, or to any Adventurer or Adven-
‘ turers, Undertaker or Undertakers of any Discoveries, Planta-
‘ tions or Traffick of, in, or unto, any Foreign Parts whatsoever,
‘ and in as legal and ample Manner as if the same were herein
‘ particularly mentioned and expressed: *To have, hold, possess*
‘ and *enjoy* the said *Seven undivided Parts*, the Whole into
‘ *Eight equal Parts* to be divided as aforesaid, of all and singu-
‘ lar the Lands, Countries and Territories, with all and singular
‘ other the Premises herein before by these Presents granted, or
‘ mentioned or intended to be granted to them the said Corpora-
‘ tion and their Successors, *for ever*, for the better Support of
‘ the said Colony; to be holden of Us, Our Heirs and Succes-
‘ sors, as of Our Honour of *Hampton-Court*, in Our County of
‘ *Middlesex*, in free and common Soccage, and not in Capite;
‘ *Yielding and Paying therefor* to Us, Our Heirs and Succes-
‘ sors, Yearly for ever, the Sum of *Four Shillings* for every
‘ *Hundred* Acres of the said Lands which the said Corporation
‘ shall grant, demise, plant or settle; the said Payment not to
‘ commence or to be made until *Ten* Years after such Grant,
‘ Demise, Planting or Settling, and to be answered and paid to
‘ Us, Our Heirs and Successors, in such Manner, and in such
‘ Species of Money or Notes as shall be current in Payment
‘ by *Proclamation* from Time to Time in Our said Province of
‘ *South Carolina;* all which Lands, Countries, Territories and
‘ Premises hereby granted, or mentioned and intended to be
‘ granted, *We do*, by these Presents, *make, erect and create*,
‘ One independant and separate Province by the Name of
‘ *GEORGIA*, by which Name, WE WILL, the same hence-
‘ forth be called; and that all and every Person or Persons who
‘ shall at any Time hereafter inhabit or reside within Our said
‘ Province, shall be and are *hereby declared* to be free, and shall
‘ not be subject to or be bound to obey any Laws, Orders,
‘ Statutes or Constitutions which have been heretofore made,
‘ ordered and enacted, or which hereafter shall be made, ordered
‘ or enacted by, for or as the Laws, Orders, Statutes or Consti-

tutions of Our said Province of *South-Carolina* (save and except only the Command in Chief of the Militia of Our said Province of *Georgia*, to Our Governor for the Time being of *South-Carolina*, in Manner hereafter declared) but shall be subject to and bound to obey such Laws, Orders, Statutes and Constitutions as shall from Time to Time be made, ordered and enacted, for the better Government of the said Province of *Georgia*, in the Manner herein after declared. *And We do hereby*, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *ordain, will and establish*, That for and during the Term of *Twenty-one* Years, to commence from the Date of these Our *Letters Patent*, the said Corporation assembled for that Purpose, shall and may form and prepare *Laws, Statutes* and *Ordinances*, fit and necessary for and concerning the Government of the said Colony, and not repugnant to the *Laws* and *Statutes* of *England*, and the same shall and may present, under their *Common Seal*, to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, in Our or Their Privy Council, for Our or Their Approbation or Disallowance; and the said *Laws, Statutes* and *Ordinances* being approved of by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, in Our or Their Privy-Council, shall from thenceforth be in full Force and Virtue within Our said Province of *Georgia*. *AND FORASMUCH* as the good and prosperous Success of the said Colony, cannot but chiefly depend, next under the Blessing of GOD and the Support of Our Royal Authority, upon the provident and good Direction of the whole Enterprize; *and* that it will be too great a Burthen upon all the Members of the said Corporation, to be convened so often as may be requisite to hold Meetings for the Settling, Supporting, Ordering and Maintaining the said Colony: *Therefore We do will, ordain and establish*, That the said Common Council for the Time being, of the said Corporation, being Assembled for that Purpose, or the major part of them, shall from Time to Time and at all Times hereafter, have full Power and Authority to dispose of, extend and apply all the Monies and Effects belonging to the said Corporation, in such Manner and Ways, and by such Expences as they shall think best to conduce to the carrying on and effecting the good Purposes herein mentioned and intended: *And also*, shall have full Power, in the Name and on the Account of the said Corporation, and with and under their *Common Seal*, to enter under any Covenants or Contracts for carrying on and effecting the Purposes aforesaid. *And Our further Will and Pleasure is*, That the said Common Council for the Time being, or the major part of such Common Council which shall be present and assembled for that Purpose, from Time to Time and at all

‘ Times hereafter, shall and may nominate, constitute and appoint
‘ a Treasurer or Treasurers, Secretary or Secretaries, and such
‘ other Officers, Ministers and Servants of the said Corporation,
‘ as to them or the major part of them as shall be present shall
‘ seem proper or requisite for the good Management of their
‘ Affairs; *and* at their Will and Pleasure to displace, remove and
‘ put out such Treasurer or Treasurers, Secretary or Secretaries,
‘ and all such other Officers, Ministers and Servants, as often as
‘ they shall think fit so to do, and others in the Room, Office,
‘ Place or Station of him or them so displaced, removed or put
‘ out, to nominate, constitute and appoint; and shall and may
‘ determine and appoint such reasonable Salaries, Perquisites and
‘ other Rewards for their Labour, or Service of such Officers,
‘ Servants and Persons, as to the said Common Council shall
‘ seem meet; and all such Officers, Servants and Persons shall,
‘ before the acting their respective Offices, take an Oath, to be
‘ to them administred by the Chairman for the Time being of the
‘ said Common Council of the said Corporation, who is hereby
‘ authorized to administer the same, for the faithful and due
‘ Execution of their respective Offices and Places. *And Our*
‘ *Will and Pleasure is*, That all such Person and Persons who
‘ shall from Time to Time be chosen or appointed Treasurer or
‘ Treasurers, Secretary or Secretaries of the said Corporation, in
‘ Manner herein after directed, shall, during such Times as they
‘ shall serve in the said Offices respectively, be incapable of
‘ being a Member of the said Corporation. *And We do further*,
‘ of Our special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, for
‘ Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *grant*, by these Presents, to
‘ the said Corporation and their Successors, That it shall be
‘ lawful for them and their Officers or Agents, at all Times
‘ hereafter, to transport and convey out of Our Realm of *Great*
‘ *Britain*, or any other Our Dominions, into the said Province
‘ of *Georgia*, to be there settled, and so many of Our loving
‘ Subjects, or any Foreigners that are willing to become Our
‘ Subjects and live under Our Allegiance in the said Colony, as
‘ shall be willing to go to inhabit or reside there, with sufficient
‘ Shipping, Armour, Weapons, Powder, Shot, Ordnance, Muni-
‘ tion, Victuals, Merchandize and Wares, as are esteem'd by the
‘ *wild People*, Cloathing, Implements, Furniture, Cattle, Horses,
‘ Mares, and all other Things necessary for the said Colony, and
‘ for the Use and Defence, and Trade with the People there,
‘ and in passing and returning to and from the same. *Also We*
‘ *do*, for Ourselves and Successors, *declare*, by these Presents,
‘ That all and every the Persons which shall happen to be born
‘ within the said Province, and every of their Children and

‘ Posterity, shall have and enjoy all *Liberties*, *Franchises* and
‘ *Immunities* of *Free Denizons* and *Natural Born Subjects*,
‘ within any of Our Dominions, to all Intents and Purposes, as
‘ if abiding and born within this Our Kingdom of *Great-Britain*,
‘ or any other Dominion. *AND* for the greater Ease and
‘ Encouragement of Our loving Subjects, and such others as shall
‘ come to inhabit in Our said Colony, *We do*, by these Presents,
‘ for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *grant, establish and ordain*,
‘ That for ever hereafter, there shall be a LIBERTY OF CON-
‘ SCIENCE allowed in the *Worship of GOD*, to all Persons
‘ inhabiting or which shall inhabit or be resident within Our
‘ said Province, and that all such Persons, except *Papists*, shall
‘ have *a free Exercise of Religion;* so they be contented with
‘ the quiet and peaceable Enjoyment of the same, not giving
‘ Offence or Scandal to the Government. *And Our further*
‘ *Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby*, for Us, Our Heirs
‘ and Successors, *declare and grant*, That it shall and may be
‘ lawful for the said Common Council, or the major part of them
‘ assembled for that Purpose, in the Name of the Corporation,
‘ and under the *Common Seal*, to distribute, convey, assign and
‘ set over such particular Portions of Lands, Tenements and
‘ Hereditaments by these Presents granted to the said Corpora-
‘ tion, unto such of Our loving Subjects Naturally born or
‘ Denizons, or others, that shall be willing to become Our Sub-
‘ jects, and live under Our Allegiance in the said Colony, upon
‘ *such Terms*, and for *such Estates*, and upon *such Rents, Reser-*
‘ *vations* and *Conditions* as the same may be lawfully granted,
‘ and as to the said Common Council, or the major part of them
‘ so present, shall seem fit and proper. *Provided always*, That
‘ no Grants shall be made of any Part of the said Lands unto
‘ any Person being *a Member of the said Corporation*, or to
‘ any other Person in Trust for the Benefit of *any Member of*
‘ *the said Corporation;* and that no Person having any Estate or
‘ Interest in Law or Equity in any Part of the said Lands, shall
‘ be capable of being *a Member of the said Corporation*, during
‘ the Continuance of such Estate or Interest. *Provided also*,
‘ That no greater Quantity of Lands be granted, either entirely
‘ or in parcels, to or for the Use or in Trust for any one Person
‘ than *Five Hundred* Acres; and that all Grants made contrary
‘ to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, shall be absolutely null
‘ and void. *And We do hereby grant and ordain*, That such
‘ Person or Persons for the Time being, as shall be thereunto
‘ appointed by the said Corporation, shall and may at all Times,
‘ and from Time to Time hereafter, have full Power and Author-
‘ ity to administer and give *the Oaths* appointed by an *Act of*

' *Parliament* made in the First Year of the Reign of Our late ' Royal Father, to be taken instead of *the Oaths of Allegiance* ' and *Supremacy;* and also *the Oath of Abjuration,* to all and ' every Person and Persons which shall at any Time be inhabit- ' ing or residing within Our said Colony; and in like Cases to ' administer *the solemn Affirmation* to any of the Persons com- ' monly called *Quakers,* in such Manner as by the Laws of Our ' Realm of *Great Britain* the same may be administred. *And* ' *We do,* of Our further Grace, certain Knowledge and mere ' Motion, *grant, establish and ordain,* for Us, Our Heirs and ' Successors, That the said Corporation and their Successors, ' shall have full Power and Authority for and during the Term ' of *Twenty one* Years, to commence from the Date of these ' Our *Letters Patent,* to erect and constitute *Judicaturies* and ' *Courts of Record,* or other Courts, to be held in the Name of ' Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the Hearing and Determin- ' ing of all Manner of Crimes, Offences, Pleas, Processes, Plaints, ' Actions, Matters, Causes and Things whatsoever, arising or ' happening within the said Province of *Georgia* or between Per- ' sons of *Georgia;* whether the same be *criminal* or *civil,* and ' whether the said Crimes be *Capital* or *not Capital,* and whether ' the said Pleas be *real, personal* or *mixed;* and for Awarding and ' Making out Executions thereupon; To which Courts and Judi- ' caturies, *We do hereby,* for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *give* ' *and grant* full Power and Authority, from Time to Time, to ad- ' minister Oaths for the Discovery of Truth, in any Matter in con- ' troversy or depending before them, or the *solemn Affirmation* to ' any of the Persons commonly called *Quakers,* in such Manner ' as by the Laws of Our Realm of *Great Britain* the same may ' be administred. *And Our further Will and Pleasure is,* ' That the said Corporation and their Successors, do from Time ' to Time and at all Times hereafter, Register or cause to be Re- ' gistered all such Leases, Grants, Plantings, Conveyances, Set- ' tlements and Improvements whatsoever, as shall at any Time ' hereafter be made by or in the Name of the said Corporation, ' of any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the said ' Province; and shall Yearly send and transmit, or cause to be ' sent or transmitted, authentick Accounts of such Leases, Grants, ' Conveyances, Settlements and Improvements respectively, ' unto *the Auditor of the Plantations* for the Time being, or *his* ' *Deputy,* and also to *Our Surveyor* for the Time being of Our ' said Province of *South-Carolina,* to whom *We do hereby grant* ' full Power and Authority from Time to Time, as often as Need ' shall require, to inspect and survey such of the said Lands and ' Premises as shall be demised, granted and settled as aforesaid,

which said Survey and Inspection, *We do hereby declare* to be intended to ascertain the *Quit-Rents* which shall from Time to Time become due to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, according to the Reservations herein before mentioned, and for no other Purposes whatsoever; *hereby*, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors; *strictly enjoyning and commanding*, That neither Our or Their Surveyor, or any Person whatsoever, under the Pretext and Colour of making the said Survey or Inspection, shall take, demand or receive any Gratuity, Fee or Reward of or from any Person or Persons inhabiting in the said Colony, or from the said Corporation or Common Council of the same, on the Pain of Forefeiture of the said Office or Offices, and incurring Our highest Displeasure. *Provided always, and Our further Will and Pleasure is*, That all Leases, Grants and Conveyances to be made by or in the Name of the said Corporation, of any Lands within the said Province, or a Memorial containing the Substance and Effect thereof, shall be registered with *the Auditor of the said Plantations*, of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, within the Space of *One* Year, to be computed from the Date thereof, otherwise the same shall be void. *And Our further Will and Pleasure is*, That the Rents, Issues and all other Profits which shall at any Time hereafter come to the said Corporation, or the major part of them which shall be present at any Meeting for that Purpose assembled, shall think will most improve and enlarge the said Colony, and best answer the good Purposes herein before mentioned, and for defraying all other Charges about the same. *And Our Will and Pleasure is*, That the said Corporation and their Successors, shall from Time to Time give in to one of *the Principal Secretaries of State* and to *the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations*, Accounts of the Progresses of the said Colony. *And Our Will and Pleasure is*, That no Act done at any Meeting of the said Common Council of the said Corporation, shall be effectual and valid, unless *Eight* Members at least of the said Common Council, including the Member who shall serve as Chairman at the said Meeting, be present, and the major part of them consenting thereunto. *And Our Will and Pleasure is*, That the Common Council of the said Corporation for the Time being, or the major part of them who shall be present, being assembled for that Purpose, shall from Time to Time, for and during and unto the full End and Expiration of *Twenty One* Years, to commence from the Date of these Our *Letters Patent*, have full Power and Authority to nominate, make, constitute, commission, ordain and appoint, by such Name or Names, Stile or Stiles,

as to them shall seem meet and fitting, all and singular such Governours, Judges, Magistrates, Ministers and Officers, Civil and Military, both by Sea and Land, within the said Districts, as shall by them be thought fit and needful to be made or used for the said Government of the said Colony; *save always* and except such Officers only as shall by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, be from Time to Time constituted and appointed, for the Managing, collecting and Receiving such *Revenues* as shall from Time to Time arise within the said Province of *Georgia*, and become due to Us, Our Heirs and Successors. *Provided always, and it is Our Will and Pleasure*, That every Governor of the said Province of *Georgia*, to be appointed by the Common Council of the said Corporation, before he shall enter upon or execute the said Office of Governor, shall be approved by Us, Our Heirs, or Successors, and shall take such Oaths and shall qualify himself in such Manner in all Respects, as any Governor or Commander in Chief of any of Our Colonies or Plantations in *America*, are by Law required to do; and shall give good and sufficient Security for observing the several Acts of Parliament relating to *Trade* and *Navigation*, and to observe and obey all Instructions that shall be sent to him by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or any acting under Our or Their Authority, pursuant to the said Acts, or any of them. *And We do*, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *will, grant and ordain*, That the said Corporation and their Successors, shall have full Power for and during and until the full End and Term of *Twenty One* Years, to commence from the Date of these Our *Letters Patent*, by any Commander or other Officer or Officers by them for that Purpose from Time to Time appointed, to train, instruct, exercise and govern a Militia for the special Defence and Safety of Our said Colony, to assemble in Martial-Array, the Inhabitants of the said Colony, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, expulse, repel resist and pursue, by Force of Arms, as well by Sea as by Land within or Without the Limits of Our said Colony; and also to kill, slay and destroy, and conquer, by all fighting Ways, Enterprizes and Means whatsoever, all and every such Person or Persons as shall at any Time hereafter in any hostile Manner attempt or enterprize the Destruction, Invasion, Detriment or Annoyance of Our said Colony; and to use and exercise the Martial-Law in Time of actual War and Invasion or Rebellion, in such Cases where by Law the same may be used or exercised; and also from Time to Time to erect Forts and fortify any Place or Places within Our said Colony, and the same to furnish with all necessary Ammunition, Provisions and Stores of War, for

‘ Offence and Defence, and to commit from Time to Time the Cus-
‘ tody or Government of the same to such Person or Persons as to
‘ them shall seem meet; and the said Forts and Fortifications to
‘ demolish at their Pleasure; and to take and surprize, by all
‘ Ways and Means, all and every such Person or Persons, with
‘ their Ships, Arms, Ammunition and other Goods, as shall in an
‘ hostile Manner invade or attempt the Invading, Conquering or
‘ Annoying of Our said Colony. *And Our Will and Pleasure*
‘ *is, and We do hereby*, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors,
‘ *declare and grant*, That the Governor and Commander in Chief
‘ of the Province of *South-Carolina*, of Us, Our Heirs and
‘ Successors, for the Time being, shall at all Times hereafter
‘ have the chief Command of the Militia of Our said Province
‘ hereby erected and established; and that such Militia shall
‘ observe and obey all Orders and Directions that shall from Time
‘ to Time be given or sent them by the said Governor or Com-
‘ mander in Chief, any Thing in these Presents before contained
‘ to the Contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding. *And*, of
‘ Our more special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion.
‘ *We have given and granted, and* by these Presents, for Us.
‘ Our Heirs and Successors, *do give and grant* unto the said
‘ Corporation and their Successors, full Power and Authority to
‘ import and export their Goods at and from any Port or Ports
‘ that shall be appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors,
‘ within the said Province of *Georgia* for that Purpose, without
‘ being obliged to touch at any other Port in *South-Carolina*.
‘ *And We do*, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Succes-
‘ sors, *will and declare*, That from and after the Determination
‘ of the said Term of *One and Twenty* Years such *Form of*
‘ *Government* and *Method of making Laws, Statutes and Ordi-*
‘ *nances*, for *the better Governing and Ordering the said Pro-*
‘ *vince of* Georgia, *and the Inhabitants thereof*, shall be estab-
‘ lished and observed within the same, as We, Our Heirs and
‘ Successors, shall hereafter ordain and appoint, and shall be
‘ agreeable to Law; and that from and after the Determination
‘ of the said Term of *One and Twenty* Years, the *Governor* of
‘ Our said Province of *Georgia*, and all *Officers* Civil and
‘ Military within the same, shall from Time to Time be nomina-
‘ ted and constituted and appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Suc-
‘ cessors. *AND LASTLY*, *We do hereby*, for Us, Our Heirs
‘ and Successors, *grant* unto the said Corporation and their
‘ Successors, That these Our *Letters Patent*, or the Enrollments
‘ or Exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all Things, good,
‘ firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in the Law, according to the
‘ true Intent and Meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed
‘ and adjudged in all Courts and elsewhere, in the most favour-

‘ able and beneficial Sense, and for the best Advantage of the ‘ said Corporation and their Successors, any Omission, Imperfec- ‘ tion, Defect, Matter or Cause or Thing whatsoever to the ‘ Contrary in any wise notwithstanding. *IN WITNESS We* ‘ *have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.* Witness ‘ *Our Self at* Westminster, *the* Ninth *Day of* June, *in the* ‘ Fifth *Year of Our Reign.*

By Writ of Privy Seal.
COOKS.

THE gracious Purposes and ample Privileges contain'd in the foregoing CHARTER, are so obvious to every Reader, that we need only say, they were suitable to a most generous and humane *British Monarch;* and had the Settlement of the Colony of *Georgia* been carried on conformable thereto, and no other Restrictions or Reservations made, than what are therein mentioned; then would the Colony at this Time have been in a flourishing Condition, answerable to all those glorious Ends that were proposed and expected from it: But on the Contrary, Laws and Restrictions being made, such as were never heard of in any *British Settlement*, the Colony is brought to the present melancholy Situation. But we shall say no more at present on this Head, than what Mr. *Oglethorpe* said in Parliament relating to the Charitable Corporation, *viz.* * *The better the Design was, the more those deserve to be punished who have disappointed the Publick of Reaping the Benefits that might have accrued from it.*

INHABITANTS of all sorts, *Roman Catholicks* only excepted, from all Parts of the World, were invited to possess this *promised Land;* and large Sums of Money from the Parliament, as well as Contributions from private and publick Charity, were collected; the County was laid out as an *Earthly Paradise*; the Soil far surpassing that of *England*; the Air healthy, always serene, pleasant and temperate, never subject to excessive Heat or Cold, nor to sudden Changes.

IT was particularly set forth, and with a Shew of Reason enough, that this proposed Settlement could not fail of succeeding, when the Nation was so *bountiful;* the King *so gracious;* || the Trustees so *disinterested* and *honourable*, who had, for the Benefit of Mankind, given up that Ease and Indolence to which they were entitled by their Fortunes and the too prevalent Custom of their Native Country; and withal, being able, by seeing the Mistakes and Failures of other Colonies, both to avoid and

* Vide Lond. Mag. p. 379.

|| Vide a Pamphlet, entitled, *A new and accurate Account of the Provinces of* South Caroiina *and* Georgia.

rectify them; and lastly, the universal Report of Mr. *Oglethorpe's* matchless *Humanity* and *Generosity*, who was to Conduct the first Embarkation, and who was, in all Appearance, to undergo the greatest Hardships, without any other View than to succour the Distress'd; and despising Interest or Riches, was to venture his Life, his All, in establishing the intended Settlement. *Glorious Presages* of the future Happiness of that Colony! *Irresistable Temptations* to those, whose Genius or Circumstances led them to leave their Native Country!

NO Wonder then, that great Numbers of poor Subjects, who lay under a Cloud of Misfortunes, embraced the Opportunity of once more tasting Liberty and Happiness; that *Jews*, attracted by the Temptation of Inheritances, flock'd over; that *Germans*, oppress'd and dissatisfied at Home, willingly join'd in the Adventure, some as Settlers, and others as Servants to the Trustees; and lastly, that great Numbers of Gentlemen of some Stock and Fortune, willingly expended Part of the same, in purchasing Servants, Tools, Commodities and other Necessaries, to *intitle* them to such respective Proportions of Land, as the Trustees had thought proper to determine, and such Liberties and Properties as they had Reason to expect from his Majesty's *most gracious Charter:* But how much they were all disappointed, the Sequel will shew. The *First* Thing that was done, was the Circumscribing the Rights and Titles given by his Majesty, and making many other various Restrictions, Services and Conditions, impossible for any human Person to perform; a few of which we shall here enumerate: In the first Place, there was an excessive *Quit-Rent* laid upon the Land, being a great Deal more than his Majesty's Subjects in the other *British* Colonies pay, *viz. Twenty Shillings Sterling* for every *Hundred* Acres, to be paid yearly; and if it, or any Part thereof, should be behind and unpaid by the Space of *six* Calender Months next after any Day of Payment on which the same became due, then the Land was forfeited and return'd to the Trustees; as it likewise did upon Failure in any of the following Conditions, *viz. One Thousand* Mulberry Trees always to be growing on every *Hundred* Acres; No Partnership or Company to be enter'd into for making Pot-Ash; Not to assign or transfer the Land, or any Part or Parcel thereof, or any Estate or Interest in the same, for any Term of Years; Not to hire, keep, lodge, board or employ, within the Limits of the Province, any Black or Negro; and if the Person holding Land should die without Issue Male, or his Heirs at any Time should die without Issue Male, in that Case likewise, the whole Land was forfeited and reverted to the Trustees; and if any Part or Parcel of any of the *Five Hundred* Acre Tracts, should remain not cultivated,

clear'd, planted and improv'd after the Space of *Eighteen* Years, such Part to return to the Trustees. These were the chief Restrictions in all the Grants of Lands, which appear'd very hard even to Strangers, who had not yet felt them, and who were ignorant of the Climate and Nature of the Place; but when any one complained of the Hardships of them, to paliate the Matter, it was given out, that Negroes were entirely useless and unprofitable, Wine, Silk, Olives, Gardens and Manufactures for Women and Children, were the intended Improvements of the Colony: that the Restriction of the Rights of Lands, were only temporary, to prevent the Bartering or Selling them by the unthinking People, at an Undervalue; and concerning the Want of Male Issue, it was asserted, that the Trustees being duly petitioned, would grant Continuation of the Land to the eldest Daughter, if any, *&c.* upon their good * Behaviour: That the *Laws of England*, and the *Administration of Justice*, in the most impartial Manner, and most adapted to the Nature of *a Free British Government*, should be ever secur'd to the Inhabitants.

THE First of *February*, 1732-3, Mr. *Oglethorpe* arrived at *Georgia* with the first Embarkation, consisting of *Forty* Families, making upwards of *One Hundred* Persons, all brought over and supported at the Publick Charge. The First Thing he did after he arrived in *Georgia*, was to *make* a kind of *solemn Treaty* with a Parcel of *fugitive Indians*, who had been formerly banished their own Nation for some Crimes and Misdemeanours they had committed, and who had, some Months before this, got Liberty from the Governor of *South-Carolina*, to settle there. † Some of these he afterwards carried Home with him under *the Title* of *Kings*, *&c.* and all of them have been ever since maintain'd at the Publick Charge, at vast Expence, when many poor *Christians* were starving in the Colony for Want of Bread; and we may safely affirm, (and appeal to the Store-Books for the Truth of it) that a larger Sum of Money has been expended for the Support of those *useless Vagrants*, than ever was laid out for the Encouragement of Silk, Wine, or any other Manufacture in the Colony.

SECONDLY, He *prohibited* the *Importation* of *Rum*, under Pretence, that it was destructive to the Constitution, and an Incentive to Debauchery and Idleness: However specious these Pretences might seem, a little Experience soon convinced us,

---

* How precarious must this Security be to such unfortunate Persons, when their Behaviour must be judged of by Information and Representation?

†They built a small Number of Huts on a Bluff called *Yamacraw*. *Savanna* now stands on the same Bluff.

that this Restriction was directly opposite to the Well-being of the Colony: For in the *first* Place, we were cut off from the most immediate and probable Way of exporting our Timber (the only poor Propect of Export that we could ever flatter ourselves with) to the *Sugar Islands*, Rum being the principal Return they make: In the *second* Place, the Experience of all the Inhabitants of *America*, will prove the Necessity of Qualifying *Water* with some *Spirit*, (and it is very certain, that no Province in *America* yields *Water* that such a Qualification is more necessary to than *Carolina* and *Georgia*) and the Usefulness of this Experiment has been sufficiently evident to all the Inhabitants of *Georgia* who could procure *it*, and use *it* with Moderation: A third Reason which made this Restriction very hurtful to the Colony, was, That tho' the Laws were in force against it, (which put it in the Power of Magistrates to lay Hardships upon every Person who might be *otherwise* under *their Resentment*) yet great Quantities were imported,* only with this Difference, that in Place of Barter or Exchange, the Ready Money was drain'd from *the Inhabitants:* And likewise, as it is *the Nature of Mankind* in general, and of *the common Sort* in particular, more *eagerly* to desire, and more *immoderately* to use, those Things which are most restrained from them; such was the Case with respect to Rum in *Georgia*.

THE THIRD Thing he did, was regularly to *set out* to each Free-holder in *Savannah*, Lots of *Fifty* Acres, in *three* distinct Divisions, *viz.* The *Eighth Part* of *One* Acre for a House and Garden in the Town; *Four* Acres and *seven-eighths*, at a small Distance from Town; and *Forty five* Acres at a considerable Remove from thence. No regard was had to the *Quality* of the Ground in the Divisions, so that some were altogether Pine Barren, and some Swamp and Morass, far surpassing the Strength and Ability of the *Planter:* And indeed, what could be done at any Rate, with such small Parcels of Land separate from one another: These Lots were likewise shaped in long pointed Triangles, which considerably increas'd the Extent of Inclosure, and rendered great Part of each Lot entirely useless. But these and many other Hardships were scarcely felt by the few People that came there, so long as Mr. *Oglethorpe* staid, which was about *Fifteen* Months: They work'd hard indeed, in Building some Houses in Town; but then they labour'd in common, and were likewise assisted by Negroes from *Carolina*, who did the heaviest Work: But at †Mr. *Oglethorpe's* going to *England*, the growing Fame

* *Viz.* From *Carolina* and *New England*, who would take Money only.

† Before he departed, a Vessel with about *twenty* Families of *Jews* arrived,

of the Colony was thereby greatly increased, so that as it has been before observ'd, People, in Abundance, from all Parts of the World, flock'd to *Georgia*. Then they began to consider, and endeavour, every one according to his Genius or Abilities, how they might best subsist themselves. Some, with great Labour and Expence, essayed the *Making of* **Tarr:* This, as 'tis well known to the Trustees, never quitted Costs: Others tried to *make planck* and *saw Boards;* which, by the great Price they were obliged to sell them at, by Reason of the great Expence of white Servants, was the chief Means of ruining those who thought to procure a Living by their Buildings in Town; for Boards of all kinds, could always be bought in *Carolina*, for half the Price that they were able to sell them at; but few were capable to Commission them from thence, and those who were so, were prevented from doing it, upon Pretence of discouraging the Labour of white People in *Georgia*. Those who had Numbers of Servants and Tracts of Land in the County, went upon the *Planting of Corn*, *Pease*, *Potatoes*, *&c.* and the Charge of these who succeeded the best, so far exceeded the Value of the Produce, that it would have saved *three fourths* to have bought all from the *Carolina* Market. The *Falling of Timber* was a Task very unequal to the Strength and Constitution of white Servants; and the *Hoeing the Ground*, they being exposed to the sultry Heat of the Sun, insupportable; and it is well known, that this Labour is one of the hardest upon the Negroes, even tho' their Constitutions are much stronger than white People, and the Heat no Way disagreeable nor hurtful to them; but in us it created *inflamatory Fevers* of various kinds, both *continued* and *intermittent; wasting* and *tormenting Fluxes*, most *excruciating Cholicks*, and *Dry-Belly-Achs; Tremors*, *Vertigoes*, *Palsies*, and a long Train of *painful* and *lingring nervous Distempers;* which brought on to many a Cessation both from Work and Life; especially as *Water* without any Qualification was the chief Drink, and *Salt Meat* the only Provisions that could be had or afforded: And so general were these Disorders, that during the hot Season, which lasts from *March* to *October*, hardly one Half of the Servants and working People, were ever able to do their Masters or themselves the least Service; and the Yearly Sickness of each Servant, generally speaking, cost his Master as

---

all of whom had Lots assigned them; and likewise a Vessel with *forty* transported *Irish* Convicts, whom he purchased, altho' they had been before refused at *Jamaica*, and who afterwards occasioned continual Disturbances in the Colony.

* Mr. *Causton*, the Trustees Store keeper, mostly at their Charge, made a Tarr Kiln, which turned out to no Advantage.

much as would have maintained a Negro for *four* Years. These Things were represented to the Trustees in the Summer 1735, in a Petition for the Use of Negroes, signed by about *Seventeen* of the better Sort of People in *Savannah:* In this Petition there was also set forth the great Disproportion betwixt the Maintenance and Cloathing of white Servants and Negroes. This Petition was carried to *England* and presented to the Trustees, by Mr. *Hugh Stirling*, an experienced Planter in the Colony: but no Regard was had to it, or to what he could say, and great Resentment was even shewn to Mr. *Thompson*, the Master of the Vessel in which it went.

WHILST we labour'd under those Difficulties in supporting ourselves, our *Civil Liberties* received a more *terrible* Shock: For, instead of such a free Government as we had Reason to expect, and of being judged by the Laws of our Mother Country, a **Dictator*, (under the Title of *Bailiff* and *Store-keeper*, was appointed and left by Mr. *Oglethorpe*, at his Departure, which was in *April*, 1734) whose *Will and Pleasure* were the only Laws in *Georgia:* In Regard to this Magistrate, the others were entirely nominal, and in a Manner but Cyphers: Sometimes he would ask in Publick their Opinion, in order to have the Pleasure of showing his Power by contradicting them. He would often threaten Juries, and especially when their Verdicts did not agree with his Inclination or Humour. And in order the more fully to establish his *absolute* Authority, the Store and Disposal of the Provisions, Money and public Places of Trust, were committed to him; by which Alteration in his State and Circumstances, he became in a Manner *infatuated*, being before that a Person of no Substance or Character, having come over with Mr. *Oglethorpe* amongst the first *Forty*, and left *England* upon account of something committed by him concerning his Majesty's Duties: However, he was fit enough for a great many Purposes, being a Person naturally *proud*, *covetous*, *cunning* and *deceitful*, and would bring his Designs about by all possible Ways and Means.

AS his *Power* encreas'd, so did his *Pride*, *Haughtiness* and *Cruelty;* insomuch that he caused *eight* Free-holders with an Officer, to attend at the Door of the Court, every Day it sat, with their Guns and Bayonets, and they were commanded, by his Orders, to *Rest their Firelocks* as soon as he appeared; which made People in some Manner afraid to speak their Minds, or Juries to act as their Consciences directed them. He was seldom or never uncovered on the Bench, not even when an Oath was

* *Mr.* THOMAS CAUSTON.

administered; and being perfectly *intoxicated* with Power and Pride, he threatned every Person without Distinction, Rich and Poor, Strangers and Inhabitants, who in the least opposed his *arbitrary* Proceedings, or claim'd their just Rights and Privileges, with the *Stocks*, *Whipping-Post* and *Logg-House*, and many Times put those Threatnings in Execution; so that the *Georgia Stocks*, *Whipping-Post* and *Logg-House*, soon were famous in *Carolina*, and every where else in *America*, where the Name of the Province was heard of, and the very Thoughts of coming to the Colony became a Terror to People's Minds. And now the Province of *Carolina*, who had, in private and publick Donations, given us upwards of 1300*l*. *Sterling*, seeing these Things, and how the Publick Money was thrown away, began to despise the Colony, and out of a Regard to the Welfare of their Fellow-Creatures, persuaded every Body they could from settling in it. That this *absolute* Power might be exercised without the least Interruption, the other Magistrates were such, that they either were unable or incapable to oppose it: It's true, in *December* 1734, Mr. *Causton* met with a little Interruption; for the Trustees then sent over to *Savannah* one Mr. *Gordon*, as Chief Magistrate, who being a Person of a very winning Behaviour, affable and fluent in Speech, soon got the Good-Will of every Body, and a great many of the People laid their Grievances and Hardships open to him, which seem'd a little to eclipse Mr. *Causton;* but he soon found out an Expedient to remove this Adversary, *viz.* by refusing him Provisions from the Store, which in a little Time rendered him incapable to support himself and Family, whereby he was obliged, after about *six* Weeks stay, to leave the Place, *in order*, as he said, *to represent our Grievances to the Trustees*, and soon after returned to *London;* but he did not perform his Promise, for what Reason we sha'n't pretend to determine; and some Time thereafter he either resigned or was dismissed from his Office of First Bailiff, and Mr. *Causton* was appointed in his Stead. As to Mr. *Henry Parker*, who was appointed Third Bailiff when Mr. *Gordon* came over, he was, in the *first* Place, a Man who had nothing to support himself and large Family but his Day-Labour, which was Sawing, and consequently as soon as his Time was otherwise employ'd, he must be entirely dependant on the Store for his Subsistence: In the *second* Place, he was a Man of no Education; so that Mr. *Causton* soon moulded him to his own liking, and infused into him what Notions he pleased: *Thirdly*, he was and is an *absolute* Slave to Liquor, and he who plies him most with it (which *Causton* always took Care to do, and whose Example has been since followed by his Successor *Jones*) has him, right or wrong, on his

Side. As to Mr. *Christie* the Recorder, he was easily over-ruled by the other two; and the same Practice was always continued; for he who was appointed Third Bailiff after *Gordon's* Dismission or Resignation, was one *Darn*, nigh *Seventy* Years of Age, crazed both in Body and Mind, who died not long after his Appointment; and his Successor *R. Gilbert*, could neither read nor write; so that *Causton* had never after *Gordon's* Departure, any Opposition made by the other Magistrates to his *arbitrary* Proceedings. If we should allow ourselves to enter into a Detail of the particular Instances of such Proceedings, we should exceed much our proposed Bounds: We shall therefore confine ourselves to *two* only, which may serve as a Specimen of the many others. *ONE* is, that of Capt. *Joseph Watson:* This Person having incurred *Mr. Causton's* Displeasure, was indicted for stirring up Animosities in the Minds of the *Indians*, &c. tending to the Ruin and Subversion of the Colony. Upon his Trial, the Jury in their Verdict, found him only guilty of *some unguarded Expressions*, (altho' twice returned and hectored by *Mr. Causton*, who acted both as Witness and Judge in the Matter) and verbally recommended him by their Fore-man to the Mercy of the Court, imagining or supposing he might be Lunatick; (however, as it afterwards appeared, it was represented to the Trustees that the Jury found him guilty of *Lunacy* in their Verdict) whereupon he was immediately confined by *Mr. Causton*, (altho' sufficient Bail was offered) and kept Prisoner near *three* Years, without any Sentence. But, as we are informed this Affair now lies before a proper Judicature, we shall say no more of it.

THE *other* Instance is that of *Mr. Odingsell*, who was an Inhabitant of *Carolina*, and had been a great Benefactor to the infant Colony of *Georgia*, having given several Head of Cattle and other valuable Contributions, towards the Promoting it. This person having come to *Savannah* to see how the Colony succeeded, after he had been there a few Days, being abroad some Time after it was Night, as he was going to his Lodgings was taken up in the Street for a Stroller, carried to the Guard-House, and threatned with the Stocks and Whipping-Post; the Terror and Fright of which (he being a mild and peaceable Man) threw him into a *high Fever* with a *strong Delirium*, crying out to every Person who came near him, *that they were come to carry him to the Whipping-Post;* and after lying *two* or *three* Days in this distracted Condition, he was carried aboard his boat in order to be sent home, and died in the Way somewhere about *Dawfuskee* Sound.

THUS, while the Nation at Home was amused with the Fame of the Happiness and Flourishing of the Colony, and of

it's being free from *Lawyers* of any kind, the poor miserable Settlers and Inhabitants were exposed to as *arbitrary* a Government as *Turky* or *Muscovy* ever felt. Verry Looks were criminal, and the Grand Sin of *withstanding*, or any way *opposing* Authority, (as it was called, when any Person insisted upon his just Rights and Privileges) was punished without Mercy. Nevertheless, we bore all these Things patiently, in full Hopes that the Trustees Eyes would soon be opened, and then our Grievances be redressed, and still continued exhausting our Substance in pursuing an impracticable Scheme, namely, Cultivating Land to Advantage in such a Climate with white Servants only, not doubting, but that the Parliament, who Yearly repeated their Bounty, would make up our Damages: But alas! their Bounty was applied in *Georgia*, rather to the Hurt than Benefit of the Colony, as we shall here briefly relate. First, a *Light-House* was set about; but before the Frame was erected it was almost half rotten, and has not been carried on any farther, nor never even covered, which has likewise greatly contributed to it's decay; and now that lofty Fabrick, so highly useful to Vessels which make that Coast, is either fallen or must fall very soon. *Logg-Houses* and *Prisons* of various sorts, were built and erased successively, and most Part of them were fitter for *Dungeons* in the *Spanish Inquisition* than *British Goals*. *Irons*, *Whipping-Posts*, * *Gibbets &c.* were provided, to keep the Inhabitants in perpetual Terror; for Innocence was no Protection: And for some Time there were more Imprisonments, Whippings, *&c.* of white People, in that *Colony of Liberty*, than in all *British America* besides. *Corn-Mills*, *Saw-Mills*, *Publick Roads*, *Trustees Plantations*, (as they were called) *Wells* and *Forts*, in different Places, were all set about, but, as is evident from the Event, with no Design to serve the Publick, but only to amuse the World, and maintain some Creatures who assisted in keeping their Neighbours in subjection; for few or none of these Things were ever brought to Perfection; some of them were left off half finished, and of those that were finished, some were erased (being found of no Service,) and others fell of themselves for Want of proper Care. To carry on the Manufactures of *Silk* and *Wine*, a Garden was planted with Mulberries and Vines, which was to be a Nursery to supply the Rest of the Province: But this was as far from answering the proposed End, as every Thing else was; for it is situated upon one of the most barren Spots of Land in the Colony, being only a large Hill of dry Sand: Great Sums

* It was a very usual Thing with General OGLETHORPE, when any Persons had incurred his Displeasure, to threaten to hang them.

of Money were thrown away upon it from Year to Year, to no Purpose: This was Remonstrated to the Trustees; and they seem'd to be sensible of the Error, and gave Orders to chuse another Spot of Ground; but the *Ruling Powers* in *Georgia* took no Notice thereof. And now, after so great Time and Charge, there are not so many Mulberry-Trees in all the Province of *Georgia*, as many one of the *Carolina* Planters have upon their Plantations; nor so much Silk made there in one Year, as many of those Planters do make: Nor could they ever in that Garden, raise one Vine to the Perfection of bearing Fruit. And here it may be observed, That the *Silk* Mr. *O——pe* carried over for a Present to *Queen CAROLINE*, was most of it, if not all, made in *Carolina*. Tho' no proper Measures were ever taken for advancing the *Silk* and *Wine Manufactures*, yet private Persons made several Assays towards the Culture of *European Grapes;* but even such Attempts met with no suitable Encouragement from Mr. *Oglethorpe*, as will appear from the following Fact. *Abraham De Leon*, a *Jew*, who had been many Years a Vineron in *Portugal*, and a Free-holder in *Savannah*, cultivated several kinds of Grapes in his Garden, and, amongst others, the *Porto* and *Malaga* to great Perfection; of this he sent Home an attested Account to the Board of Trustees, proposing further, *That if they would lend him, upon such Security as he offered*, Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, *for* three *Years without Interest, that he would employ the said Sum, with a further Stock of his own, in sending to* Portugal, *and bringing over Vines and Vinerons; and that he should be bound to repay the Money in* three *Years, and to have growing within the Colony* Forty Thousand *such Vines, which he would furnish the Free-holders with at moderate Rates.*

THE Trustees were satisfied with the Security, and accepted the Proposal, and wrote him, *That they had remitted the* Two Hundred Pounds *by Mr.* Oglethorpe *for his Use;* which he did not deny, when applied to by the said *Leon* for the same, but said, that he could not advance more than *Twenty* or *Thirty Pounds*, in regard he had other Uses for the Money; and so that Design dropt.

IN *February*, 1735-6, Mr. *Og——pe* arrived in *Georgia*, for the *second* Time, with great Numbers of People, in order to settle to the Southward, where he soon after carried them. Upon the Island of *St. Simons* he settled a Town, which he called *Frederica;* and about *five* Miles Distance from thence, towards the Sea, he placed the Independant Company which he removed from *Port-Royal* in *Carolina*, their former Station. On one of the Branches of the *Alatamaha* he settled the *High-landers*, in

a Village which was called *Darien*. Then he settled a Fort on *Cumberland*, which he named *St. Andrews;* and some Time after he caused a Garrison of about *Fifty* Men to be placed upon a Sandy Island (without fresh Water) in the Mouth of *St. John's* River, opposite to a *Spanish Look-Out*, where Possession was kept for about *six* Months, and several Fortifications built; but at last he was oblig'd to abandon it, after several People had lost their Lives by the Inconveniencies of the Place, besides great Sums of Money thrown away in vain.

WHILST Things thus passed in the Southern Part of the Province, Mr. *Causton* was not idle at *Savannah;* and one would have thought, that he made it his particular Design further to exasperate the People of *Carolina:* He stopt their Boats who were going up to *New-Windsor;* and not content with that, he caus'd them to be searched, and whatever Rum was found therein, was directly stav'd, in Pursuance of an Act, as he alledg'd, entitled, *An Act against the Importation of Rum into the Colony of* Georgia. To complain of this, and to represent the bad State of the *Indian Trade*, a Committee from the Assembly of *South-Carolina*, arrived at *Savannah* in *July* 1736, where Mr. *Og——pe* then was: But their coming was of little Consequence; for after this the Differences and Animosities betwixt the two Provinces rather encreased than diminished; and we shall only observe, that one Thing is certain, that ever since Mr. *Ogle——pe* intermeddled in the *Indian Trade*, it has decayed a-pace, and at this Time is almost intirely *good-for-nothing* either to the one or the other Province.

THUS while the Province of *Carolina* resented the bad Treatment they had met with from the Leading Powers in *Georgia*, against the Colony in general, the poor Inhabitants were doubly unfortunate, being ill look'd upon by their nearest Neighbours and Friends, for the Actings of their Governors, while they themselves were still the greatest Sufferers by those very Actings.

WHILST Mr. *O——pe* staid in *Georgia*, great Complaints were made against the *arbitrary* Proceedings of Mr. *Causton;* but to no Purpose: Likewise several Persons endeavoured to shew the Impossibility of the Colony's succeeding, according to it's then present Constitution: But if this was done in his Hearing, he either always Brow-beat the Person or evaded the Discourse; if by Letters, he never made any Answer to them; even altho' he had given publick Orders, that every Person should give in their Grievances and Complaints to him in Writing, and that he would consider and answer the same. But that we might not be entirely ignorant of his Thoughts, Mr. *Causton*, who always spoke his Sentiments, publickly declar'd *That we had neither*

Lands, Rights or Possessions; That the Trustees gave and that the Trustees could freely take away: And again, when he was told, that the Light-House wanted a few Spike-Nails to fasten some of it's Braces which were loose, and which might occasion the Downfall of the whole Fabrick; he answer'd *That he would say as Mr.* Oglethorpe *said, It might fall and be d——d.* Mr. *Oglethorpe* staid in *Georgia* until *November* 1736, most of which Time he spent to the Southward, and then embark'd for *England*, leaving Mr. *Causton* with the same Authority he had formely invested him with and in the same Power he then exercised, and the Colony under the same Difficulties and Hardships.

IN *March* thereafter we had Advice of the *Spaniards* Intentions of attacking the Colony from the *Havannah*. This put the whole Province in great Consternation, especially the Town of *Savannah;* they having neither *Fort*, *Battery*, or any other Place to shelter themselves in, in Case of any actual Attack; therefore they immediately set about Building a *Wooden Fort*, and all sorts of People labour'd continually until it was in some Measure finish'd; only Mr. *Causton* never came to the Work, but did all he could to retard it, making light of the Information, altho' it was sent Express by Commodore *Dent*, with a Letter directed to the *Commander in Chief of Georgia;* and has since been put out of all Manner of Doubt, the *Spaniards* having at that Time, *Four Thousand* Men embarqued and ready to sail, if an extraordinary Accident had not prevented *them. People now seeing the *little* Care that was likely to be taken in Case of a real Attack; and likewise finding, to their Cost, that the *Improvement of Land* was a vain and fruitless Labour with white Servants only, and with such Restrictions and precarious Titles, many began to withdraw and leave the Colony, and very little was planted this Season.

AND *Now* to make our Subjection the more compleat, a new
1737. kind of Tyranny was this Summer begun to be imposed upon us; for Mr. *John Wesly* who had come over and was receiv'd by us as a Clergyman of the *Church of England*, soon discovered that his Aim was to enslave our *Minds*, as a necessary Preparative for enslaving our *Bodies*. The Attendances upon Prayers, Meetings and Sermons inculcated by him, so frequently, and at improper Hours, inconsistent with necessary Labour, especially in an infant Colony, tended to propagate a Spirit of Indolence and of Hypocrisy amongst the most abandoned; it being much

* They were detain'd *eight* Days at the *Havannah*, by contrary Winds (the Land-Forces being on board all that time) at the End of which there came Orders from *Old Spain*, to forbear Hostilities, the Convention being then agreed upon.

easier for such Persons, by an affected Shew of Religion, and Adherence to Mr. *Wesly's* Novelties, to be provided by his Procurement from the publick Stores, than to use that Industry which *true* Religion recommends: Nor indeed could the Reverend Gentleman conceal the Designs he was so full of, Having frequently declar'd, *That he never desir'd to see* Georgia *a Rich, But a* * *Religious Colony.*

AT last all Persons of any Consideration came to look upon him as a *Roman Catholick*, for which the following Reasons seem'd pretty convincing. 1*st*, Under an affected strict Adherence to the *Church of England*, he most unmercifully damned all *Dissenters* of whatever Denomination, who were never admitted to communicate with him until they first gave up their Faith and Principles entirely to his Moulding and Direction, and in Confirmation thereof declared their Belief of the Invalidity of their former Baptism, and then to receive a new one from him: This was done publickly on the Persons of *Richard Turner*, Carpenter, and his Son. Another Instance was that of *William Gaff*, who had once communicated and always conformed to his Regulations, but was at last found out by Mr. *Wesly* to have been baptized by a *Presbyterian Dissenter*, the same Thing was propos'd to him; but Mr. *Gaff* not inclinable to go that Length, was ever thereafter excluded from the Communion.

2*dly*, While all *Dissenters* (whereof a considerable Number was in the Colony) were thus unmercifully damned, and shut out from Religious Ordinances, contrary to that Spirit of Moderation and Tenderness which the *Church of England* shew towards them; Persons suspected to be *Roman Catholicks* were received and caressed by him as his First-Rate Saints.

3*dly*, A third Confirmation of this Suspicion arose from his Endeavours to establish Confession, Pennance, Mortifications, Mixing Wine with Water in the Sacrament, and Suppressing in the Administration of the Sacrament, the Explanation adjoyned to the Words of communicating by the *Church of England*, to shew that they Mean a Feeding on Christ by Faith, saying, no more than "The Body of Christ; The Blood of Christ;" by Appointing Deaconesses, with sundry other Innovations, which he called *Apostolick Constitutions.*

4*thly*, As there is always a strict Connexion betwixt *Popery* and *Slavery;* so the Design of all this fine Scheme seem'd to the most Judicious, to be calculated to debase and depress the Minds of the People, to break any Spirit of Liberty, and humble them with Fastings, Pennances Drinking of Water, and a thorough Subjec-

* According to his System.

tion to the Spiritual Jurisdiction which he asserted was to be established in his Person; and when this should be accomplished, the Minds of People would be equally prepared for the Receiving Civil or Ecclesiastical Tyranny.

All *Jesuitical* Arts were made Use of to bring the well concerted Scheme to Perfection; Families were divided in Parties; Spies were engaged in many Houses, and the Servants of others brib'd and decoy'd to let him into all the Secrets of the Families they belonged to; nay, those who had given themselves up to his Spiritual Guidance (more especially Women) were obliged to discover to him their most secret Actions, nay even their Thoughts and the Subject of their Dreams: At the same Time he gave Charge to Juries; gave his Opinion in all Civil Causes that came before the Court: Nor could we imagine what all this would end in: Complain we might; but to no Purpose: And Mr. *Causton* and he went *Hand-in-Hand.*

BUT the merciful Providence of GOD disappoints frequently those Designs that are laid deepest in Human Prudence.

Mr. *Wesly* at this Time repulsed Mrs. *Sophia Williamson*, Neice to Mr. *Causton*, from the Sacrament. This young Lady was by her Friends put under the Ghostly Care of Mr. *Wesly;* who was pleased to make Proposals of Marriage to her: These she always rejected; and in some little Time married Mr. *William Williamson* of *Savannah*, much contrary to Mr. *Wesly's* Inclinations: After the said Marriage *Mr. Wesly* used all Means to create a Misunderstanding betwixt Mrs. *Williamson* and her Husband, by persuading her, that *Mr. Williamson* had no Right to regulate her Behaviour as to conversing with him, or attending Meetings as formerly; but at last finding he could gain Nothing upon her, and that *Mr. Williamson* had forbade him any Conversation with his Wife out of his Presence, he took the 'foresaid Means, by repelling her from the Holy Communion, of shewing his Resentment. *Mr. Williamson* thought himself well founded in an Action of Damages; and *Mr.* WESLY (being no longer supported by *Mr. Causton*, who was highly nettled at the Affront put upon his Neice, and could now declaim as fluently against Spiritual Tyranny as any Person) was indicted before a GRAND JURY of *Forty Four* Free-holders, and *Thirteen* Indictments were found against him; *one* concerned *Mr. Williamson* and his Spouse; the others concerning the Grievances we felt by his Measures, and the Exercise of his Ecclesiastical Functions, as above related: These last were given in to the Magistrates, to be by them laid before the Trustees, that these our Grievances might in Time coming, be properly redressed, (we having no other Jurisdiction, either Civil or Ecclesiastical,

that we could make Application to;) Then the Grand Jury began to consider and think, that as it was not probable a greater Number of *the better Sort* of People could ever be legally met together; so this was a fit Time to represent their Grievances and Hardships to the Trustees: Which they did in the following Manner.

An Abstract of the Representation of the Grand Jury of SAVANNAH, *to the Honourable the Trustees.*

'WE the Grand Jury duly sworn on the 22*d* of the last Month, and having divers Matters laid before us, which we humbly conceive, cannot properly be presented to this Court, because several of the said Matters touch the Proceedings of the Magistrates of the said Court, and contain sundry Articles, setting forth many publick Necessities and Hardships, which can only be remedied by your Honours Authority: *THEREFORE*, We the said Grand Jury having examined several Witnesses, do, upon our Oaths, Represent to your Honours the following *Grievances*, *Hardships* and *Necessities*.

'THAT as the Inhabitants of this Town and County have been and are still subject to many Inconveniencies, for Want of a Body of the Laws and Constitutions of this Province; it being exceeding Difficult in many Cases, both for Grand and Petit Juries, to discharge in a proper manner the great Duties that are incumbent on them by their Oaths; so we hope Your Honours will assist us, that we may be enabled well and truly to execute our Duties as aforesaid.

'THAT *Thomas Causton*, by his *arbitrary* Proceedings, hath endeavoured to render the Power and Proceedings of Grand Juries ineffectual, especially this Grand Jury, by intruding upon it when inclosed and about Business, and using the Members thereof, with great Haughtiness and Ill-nature, and threatning to dissolve them.

'THAT the said *Thomas Causton*, by his Office of Storekeeper, hath the Dangerous Power in his Hands of alluring weak-minded People to comply with unjust Measures, and also over-awing others from making just Complaints and Representations to Your Honours; and the known *Implacability* of the said *Causton*, and his frequent *threatning* of such People, is to many weak-minded tho' well-disposed Persons, a strong Bulwark against their seeking Redress, by making proper Complaints and just Representations to You their *Benefactors*, *Patrons* and *Protectors*.

'THAT the said *Causton* has made great Advancements on Provisions and Goods sold out of the Trustees Store to the

Inhabitants, contrary to Mr *Oglethorpe's* Promise when he first settled this Colony, and contrary, as we apprehend, to Your Honours good Intentions, and greatly detrimental to the Prosperity of the Colony; and that he hath refused to pay the Publick Debts otherwise than in Provisions at those dear Rates, and sometimes bad and unwholsome, out of the Publick Store, whereby the Inhabitants were *greatly* distressed, and some have been obliged to leave the Province.

'THAT whereas one *John White*, who had been committed for Felony, at the Suit of *William Aglionby*, and he the said *Aglionby* was bound to prosecute the same at next Court: Notwithstanding he the said *White* was removed before that Time by a Warrant under the Hand and Seal of *Thomas Christie*, and as we think, by the Advice and Command of *Thomas Causton;* by which Means we imagine the Criminal has escaped Justice, to the great Encouragement of enormous Offenders, contrary, as we conceive, to the Laws of our Country, the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity, and particularly to the Welfare of this Your Colony.

'THAT the said *Causton* did greatly discourage the Inhabitants of this Town and County, in the Measures they had taken for the Defence and Safety of this place in the late Alarm from the *Spaniards;* for altho' almost every Body, Masters and Servants, labour'd continually in making a Fort to defend themselves, in case of Necessity; yet he the said *Causton* never came nigh the Work, but by his Words and Behaviour did all he could to prevent *it;* until at last the People were obliged to leave off the Work unfinished, contrary to the Welfare and Safety of this Colony.

'THAT the said *Causton* hath greatly prevented and discouraged the *Cultivation of Lands*, by his hindring People to settle on the Tracts that were allotted to them by the Trustees; whereby several People have been greatly distressed, and some almost ruin'd, contrary (as we humbly conceive) to Your Honours good Intention, and the principal Part of Your glorious Undertaking.

'THAT the said *Thomas Causton*, in order to colour his illegal Proceedings, hath uttered Words to this or the like Purpose, *We do not stand upon our Feet; we do not know either our Laws or Liberties, nor what the Trustees intend; a Magistrate cannot act to strict Forms, but may dismiss Matters of Petty-Felony in the easiest Manner;* thereby claiming to himself (as we humbly conceive) a dispensing Power, fatal to the Liberties of *British* Subjects, and contrary, *&c.*

'THE Want of *Publick Roads* hath been greatly detrimental

‘ to many who have Settlements at any Distance from this Place;
‘ and some have lost, and are still liable to loose great Part of
‘ their Crops, through the Difficulty of passing to and from their
‘ Plantations.

‘ THAT the great Want of *Servants* in this Town and Coun-
‘ ty doth render the Free-holders thereof incapable of proceeding
‘ with proper Vigor in the Cultivating their Lands; and as the
‘ Honourable *James Oglethorpe*, Esq; did generously promise,
‘ that Your Honours would be pleas'd to give this Colony con-
‘ tinual Assistance, by sending over Servants to the said Free-
‘ holders at reasonable Rates: *Therefore*, we do, with all Hu-
‘ mility, lay before Your Honours the great and general Want of
‘ Servants in this Town and County; not doubting Your timely
‘ Assistance therein.

‘ THAT the Town of *Savannah* stands in the utmost Need
‘ of having a good Wharff and Crane, for the Conveniency of
‘ both Strangers and Inhabitants, they being at *double* Pains and
‘ Costs in landing and getting their Goods up the Bluff.

‘ THAT the Light-House of *Tybee*, which with great Labour
‘ and (as we humbly conceive) vast Expence to Your Honours.
‘ remains unfinish'd and uncover'd; by Reason of which, that
‘ most necessary and lofty Structure is subject to all the Injuries
‘ of Weather, and may totally decay if not in time prevented,
‘ which will be greatly detrimental to the Trade, Navigation and
‘ Welfare of this Colony.

‘ THAT the Inhabitants of this Town and County are at vast
‘ Expence in Time of Sickness, especially they who have most
‘ Servants; it being a general Misfortune, that during the *hot*
‘ Season of the Year, hardly one Half of the Servants are able
‘ to do their Masters any Work, by Reason of the *violent* Sick-
‘ nesses; which hath very much prevented the Inhabitants from
‘ making Improvements.

‘ IT is without the least Personal Resentment to Mr. *Causton*.
‘ or any other Person, that we do, with the most profound Res-
‘ pect and Duty, lay before Your Honours the foregoing *Grier-*
‘ *ances*, *Hardships* and *Necessities;* and it is not the Persons or
‘ Personal Infirmities of any of the Magistrates we blame; but
‘ such of their Actions and Words as (we humbly conceive) tends
‘ to the Subversion of our Laws and Liberties; and we are firmly
‘ pursuaded, that Mr. *Causton* would not have impannelled *this*
‘ Grand Jury, on an Affair that so nearly concerned him as that
‘ of his Neice's did, if he had not believed the several Persons
‘ of this Grand Jury, to be Men of strict Integrity, and no way
‘ prejudiced against him; and as we the said Grand Jury are, for
‘ the time being, appointed for the solemn Representation of

'Truth, we humbly hope Your Honours will consider *this* our 'Representation, as proceeding from a strict, impartial and sound 'Enquiry.

In Witness, &c. ——— *This first Day of* September, 1737.

THE Orginal of this was signed by all the *Forty Four*, and sent Home; but was taken no Notice of by the Trustees for any Thing ever we heard; and we hope it will appear evident to every judicious Reader, that this Jury was neither *byassed* nor *intimidated* by *Causton*, to the Prejudice of any Person whatsoever, as Mr. *Westly* asserts in his Journal Printed at *Bristol*, 1739. He likewise says, *there were a professed Atheist and Deist in the Number;* but for our Parts we know of neither; But a Man of Mr. *Wesly's* Principles, who makes no Scruple of writing wilful Falshoods (as may be seen by any Body that compares *this Narrative* with *his Journal*) and of damning every Person of a contrary Opinion with himself; may, *without* Hesitation, give People what Appellations come in his Head: However this put an End to any further Prosecution of Mr. *Wesly's* Schemes; for soon after this, he departed the Colony privately by Night, and went to *Charles-Town*, and from thence to *England*.

Mr. *Wesly* had Address enough (as he says in his forementioned Journal) to persuade several Persons who were Members of the Grand Jury, to retract (by some Paper which he drew up for them to sign) their former Sentiments; but this, if it was at all, proceeded entirely from the solemn Assurances which he gave them, *that his main Design Home was to represent the Grievances and Oppressions which the poor Colony laboured under;* and upon this Account was charged with divers Letters and Papers from private Persons, relating to the Colony; which he undertook faithfully to deliver: But as we have since found, that all Mr. *Oglethorpe's* Interest was employed to protect Mr. *Wesly;* it is no wonder those Promises were never fulfil'd; nor indeed could it ever be ascertain'd, that even the private Letters which he carried, were so much as delivered.

ON the other Hand Mr. *Causton* ever after bore a mortal Hatred to the Members of this Grand Jury, and took every Opportunity to shew his Resentment; and we doubt not but he prevail'd upon *three* or *four* of them to a Recantation, having either terrified or starved them into a Compliance: But we bore these Things the more patiently, as being satisfied the Trustees were Gentlemen who had our Interest at Heart, and who would hear and redress our Grievances in due Time; and that Mr. *O———pe* might still be a Friend to the Colony; but at last

we heard *He* had procur'd a Regiment for its Defence, of which he was made Colonel; and that *He* was likewise made General and Commander in Chief over all his Majesty's Forces in *South-Carolina* and *Georgia*. This News was confirmed by *William Stephens*, Esq; who was sent over as Trustees Secretary, to represent the State and Condition of the Colony as it really was, and to assist and consult with the Magistrates: But Mr. *Causton* soon found the Means to bring over the old Gentleman to his Interest, or at least to *acquiesce* in every Thing he said or did; for he had still the Command of the Cash and Stores, and Mr. *Stephens* had Nothing to live upon but his Salary, which he could stop the Payment of at Pleasure; so our Secretary remained passive until *Causton's* Government ended.

AT last Mr. *Oglethorpe* comes over for the *third* Time, in *September*, with the Remainder of his Regiment; the other Part having come with Col. *Cochran* in *May:* But alas! this Regiment was of no Service, otherwise than to strengthen us in Case of an Attack; for we could neither furnish them in Cloaths, Provisions nor any one Thing they wanted: And to put us out of all Hopes of Bettering our Condition, Mr. *Oglethorpe* was pleas'd to declare in the Court-House of *Savannah*, *That as long as he had any thing to do with the Colony, there should neither be Allowance of Negroes nor Alteration in the Titles of Land; and if any such Thing should happen, he would have no further Concern with it.* The People thus seeing there was no Hope of Redress, left the Colony daily; and the Trustees Credit receiving a great Shock by their refusing Mr. *Causton's* certified Accompts, and an entire Stop being Put to the Publick Store; many poor Wretches died of Hunger: For at this Time Mr. *Causton* was turned out of all his Places, and the Store was ordered to be sold, in order, as was said, to pay off the Trustees Debts: One *Thomas Jones*, a Favourite of Mr. *Oglethorpe*, whose Character we shall have Occasion to give afterwards, was put in his Place, as Cash and Store-keeper, only with a different Title, *viz.* that of *Magazine-keeper;* for none but the Trustees Servants were to be supplied from it: But the Contrary soon appeared; for the *Sola Bills* that were sent over, were ordered to be issued out in the Names of *William Stephens*, Esq; Mr. *Thomas Christie* and Mr. *Thomas Jones*, or any *two* of them; but the other *two* agreeing together, entirely excluded *Christie*, and paid them to whom and for what Purpose they thought convenient: They bought *New-York* Cargoes, and any other Commodities that could be got in Quantities, and put them into the Magazine, where they were sold out by *Jones* in Wholesale and Retail, for ready Money, at *exorbitant* Rates. This Trade

they have carried on ever since, to their vast Advantage; but to the no small Distress of the poor People, who are obliged to give at the Rate almost of *Cent. per Cent.* for their Provisions. Thus under the Colour of *no Store*, these *two* keep as open a one as ever *Causton* did; and by having the Publick Money at their disposal, the Payment of all Salaries and Pensions coming through their Hands, they are become as *absolute;* with this Difference, that Mr. *Causton's* Power in every Respect, extended over the whole Colony when it was most populous and Money most plenty; but *theirs* seems only to affect the *wretched* Remains of *Savannah.*

We might have imagin'd, that the Trustees were somewhat moved with our *repeated* Complaints and that Mr. *Causton's* Removal was owing thereto: But alas! in this we were mistaken; Nothing (as ever we could understand) was laid to his Charge on our Account; and it was of small Benefit to us, whether the Mismanagement of Money, which was the Reason of his Dimission, lies at his or Mr. *Oglethorpe's* Door: And we *cannot but* here take Notice that Mr. *Causton's* Case fortifies the Common Observation, *That those who prostitute themselves to carry on illegal and oppressive Schemes, when they have once stuck in the Mire, they are forsaken by their Employers, and despised by all the World besides.*

Mr. *Oglethorpe* staid not long at *Savannah*, his common Residence being at *Frederica*, where they had, in Imitation of us, built a few Houses, and cleared some Land; but finding Planting not answer, they left it off, and as soon as the Regiment came, almost every Body betook themselves to the Keeping Publick-Houses; and in this Manner do the few that now remain live.

ALL the Publick Work being put a Stop to, and Clearing of Land being found impracticable, by which most of us had ruin'd ourselves; we were in a miserable Condition; and all hope from Mr. *Oglethorpe* being at an End, we could hardly tell *what to do:* But still thinking, the Trustees might be ignorant or misinformed of the present Condition of the Colony, we at last resolved to set forth our Grievances in a short and general *Representation*, to be signed by all the Free-holders in the Colony; of which the following is an exact Copy.

To the Honourable the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia *in* America.

May it please Your Honours;

WE whose Names are under-written, being all *Settlers*, *Free-holders* and *Inhabitants* in the Province of *Georgia*,

‘ and being sensible of the great Pains and Care exerted by You
‘ in Endeavouring to settle this Colony, since it has been under
‘ Your Protection and Management; Do unanimously join to lay
‘ before You, with the utmost Regret, the following Particulars:
‘ But in the *first* Place, we must beg Leave to observe, *that* it
‘ has afforded us a great deal of Concern and Uneasiness, that
‘ *former Representations* made to You of the same Nature, have
‘ not been *thought* worthy of due Consideration, nor even of an
‘ Answer. We have most of us settled in *this* Colony in Pur-
‘ suance of the Description and Recommendation given of it by
‘ You in *Britain;* and from the Experience of residing here
‘ several Years, do find that it is impossible that the Measures
‘ *hitherto* laid down and pursued for making it a Colony can suc-
‘ ceed. None of all those who have planted their Land have
‘ been able to raise Sufficient Produce to maintain their Families
‘ in Bread kind only, even tho' as much Application and Indus-
‘ try have been exerted to bring it about, as could be done by
‘ Men engaged in an Affair on which they believed the Welfare of
‘ themselves and Posterity so much depended, and which they
‘ imagin'd required more than ordinary Pains to make succeed;
‘ so that by the accumulated Expences every Year, of Provisions,
‘ Cloathing and Medicines, for themselves, Families and Servants,
‘ several hath expended all their Money, nay even run consider-
‘ ably in Debt, and so been obliged to leave off Planting and
‘ making further Improvements; and those who continue are
‘ daily exhausting more and more of their Money, and some
‘ daily increasing their Debt, without a *Possibility* of being
‘ reimbursed, according to the *present* Constitution. This being
‘ now the general *State of the Colony*, it must be obvious that
‘ People cannot subsist by their Land, according to the present
‘ Establishment; and this being a Truth resulting from Tryal,
‘ Practice and Experience, cannot be contradicted by any *theo-*
‘ *rical* Scheme or Reasoning. The Land then, according to the
‘ present Constitution, not being capable to maintain the Settlers
‘ here, they must unavoidably have recourse to and depend upon
‘ Trade: But to our *woful* Experience likewise, the same
‘ Causes that prevented the *first*, obstruct the *latter;* for tho' the
‘ Situation of this Place is exceeding well adapted for Trade, and
‘ if it was encouraged, might be much more improved by the
‘ Inhabitants; yet the Difficulties and Restrictions, which we
‘ *hitherto have* and *at present do* labour under, debar us of that
‘ Advantage: Timber is the only Thing we have here which we
‘ might export, and notwithstanding we are obliged to fall it in
‘ Planting our Land; yet we cannot manufacture it for a Foreign
‘ Market but at double the Expence of other Colonies; as for

Instance, the *River of May*, which is but *twenty* Miles from us, with the Allowance of Negroes, load Vessels with that Commodity at one Half of the Price that we can do; and what should induce Persons to bring Ships here, when they can be loaded with one Half of the Expence so near us; therefore the Timber on the Land is only a continual Charge to the Possessors of it, tho' of very great Advantage in all the Northern Colonies, where Negroes are allowed, and consequently Labour cheap. We do not in the least doubt but that in Time *Silk* and *Wine* may be produced here, especially the former; but since the Cultivation of Land with white Servants only, cannot raise Provisions for our Families as before mentioned, *therefore* it is likewise impossible to carry on these Manufactures according to the *present* Constitution. It is very well known, that *Carolina* can raise every thing that this Colony can; and they having their Labour so much cheaper will always ruin our Market, unless we are in some Measure on a Footing with them; and as in *both*, the Land is worn out in *four* or *five* Years, and then fit for Nothing but Pasture; we must be always at a great deal more Expence than they in Clearing new Land for Planting. The *Importation* of the Necessaries of Life come to us at the most *extravagant* Rate; Merchants in general, especially of *England*, not being willing to supply the Settlers here with Goods upon Commission, because no Person here can make them any Security of their Lands or Improvements, as is very often practis'd in other Places to promote Trade, when some of the Employers Money is laid out in necessary Buildings and Improvements fitting for the Trade intended, without which it cannot be carried on: The Benefit of Importation *therefore* is all to *transient* Persons, who do not lay out any Money amongst us; but on the Contrary, carry every Penny out of the Place; and the chief Reason for their enhancing the Price, is because they cannot get any Goods here either on Freight or Purchase for another Market: If the Advantage accruing from Importation centered in the Inhabitants, the Profit thereof would naturally circulate amongst us, and be laid out in Improvements in the Colony. Your Honours, we imagine, are not insensible of the Numbers that have left this Province, not being able to support themselves and Families any longer; and those still remaining, who had Money of their own and Credit with their Friends, have laid out most of the *former* in Improvements, and lost the *latter* for doing it on such precarious Titles. And upon Account of the present Establishment, not above *two* or *three* Persons, except those brought on Charity and Servants sent by You, have come here for the Space of *two* Years past.

' either to *settle* Land or *encourage* Trade, neither do we hear ' of any such likely to come until we are on *better* Terms. It ' is true, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a ' Regiment for the Defence of this Province and our neighbour- ' ing Colony, which indeed will very much assist us in defending ' ourselves against all Enemies; but otherwise does not in the least ' contribute to our Support; for all that Part of their Pay which ' is expended here, is laid out with transient People, and our ' Neighbours in *Carolina*, who are capable to supply them with ' Provisions and other Necessaries at a moderate Price, which we ' as before observed, are not at all capable to do upon the present ' Establishment. This then being our present Condition, it is ' obvious what the Consequences must be.

' But we for our Parts have intirely relied on and confided in ' Your good Intentions, believing You would redress any Griev- ' ances that should appear; and now by our long Experience, ' from Industry and continual Application to Improvement of ' Land here, do find it impossible to pursue it, or even to subsist ' ourselves any longer, according to the *present* Nature of the ' Constitution; and likewise believing You will agree to those ' Measures that are found from Experience capable to make this ' Colony succeed, and to promote which we have consumed our ' Money, Time and Labour; we do, from a sincere Regard to its ' Welfare, and in Duty both to You and ourselves, beg Leave ' to lay before Your immediate Consideration, the *Two* following ' chief Causes of these our *present* Misfortunes and this *deplora- ble* State of the Colony, and which, we are certain, if granted, ' would be an infallible Remedy for *both*.

' 1*st*, The Want of a free Title or Fee-simple, to our Lands; ' which if granted, would both induce great Numbers of new ' Settlers to come amongst us, and likewise encourage those who ' remain here chearfully to proceed in making further Improve- ' ments, as well to retrieve their sunk Fortunes as to make Pro- ' visions for their Posterity.

' 2*d*, The Want of the Use of Negroes, with proper Limita- ' tions; which if granted, would both occasion great Numbers of ' white People to come here, and also render us capable to subsist ' ourselves, by raising Provisions upon our Lands, until we could ' make some Produce fit for Export, in some Measure to Ballance ' our Importation. We are very sensible of the Inconveniencies ' and Mischiefs that have already, and do daily arise from an ' unlimited Use of Negroes; but we are as sensible, that these ' may be prevented by a due Limitation, such as so many to each ' white Man, or so many to such a Quantity of Land, or in any ' other Manner which Your Honours shall think most proper.

'By granting us, *Gentlemen*, these *Two* Particulars, and such 'other Privileges as His Majesty's most dutiful Subjects in '*America* enjoy, You will not only prevent our impending Ruin, 'but, we are fully satisfied, also will soon make this the most 'flourishing Colony possess'd by His Majesty in *America*, and 'Your Memories will be *perpetuated* to all future Ages, our latest 'Posterity *sounding* Your Praises, as their *first* Founders, Pa-'trons and Guardians; but if, by denying us these Privileges, we 'ourselves and Families are not only ruin'd, but even our Pos-'terity likewise; You will always be mentioned as the *Cause* and '*Authors* of all their Misfortunes and Calamities; which we hope 'will never happen. *We are*,

with all due Respect,
Your Honours most dutiful
and obedient Servants,

Savannah,
9th December, 1738.

Henry Parker,	Magistrates.	*Thomas Trip*,
his		*Samuel Holms*,
Robert R G. *Gilbert*,		*James Muer*,
Mark.		*William Parker*,
Thomas Christie,		*John Grhame*,
John Fallowfield,		*James Papot*,
John Brownfield,		*John Smith*,
William Woodroofe,		*William Calvert*,
Patrick Tailfer,		*Stephen Marrauld*,
Andrew Grant,		*Richard Mellechamp*,
Robert Williams,		*Isaac Young*, sen.
Samuel Mercer,		*James Dormer*,
Patrick Grhame,		*William Carter*,
David Douglass,		*Henry Moulton*,
Thomas Bailie,		*Jacob Watts*,
Hugh Anderson,		*Henry Manley*,
James Williams,		*Samuel Parker*,
Edward Jenkins,		*Stephen Mounfoord*,
Thomas Ormston,		*David Gender*,
Joseph Wardrope,		*James Chainsae*,
George Bunckle,		*James Landry*,
Adam Loyer,		*Lewis Stamon*,
Peter Joubart,		*William Starflichet*,
John Burton,		*Simon Rieuwere*,
Robert Hows,		*John Young*,
William Meers.		*Samuel Lacy*,
Thomas Salter,		*Peter Baillow*,
James Bailow,		*Peter Emry*,
James Anderson.		*William Elbert*,

William Greenfield,
Christopher Greenfield,
Thomas Young, sen.
Henry Green,
Peter Tector,
Hugh Frazer,
John Sallie,
James Carwells,
John Lyndall,
Joseph Fitzwater,
Elisha Foster,
Walter Fox,
John Penrose,
David Snook,
Edward Townsend;
John Desborough,
—— *Gorsand*,
Andrew Duchee,
James Gallway,
John Kelly,
Joseph Stanley,
Thomas Young,
Thomas Cross,
Richard Davis,
Thomas Tibbet,
James Dean,
Donald Stewart,
John Dudding,
William Ewen,
Henry Loyd,
John Amory.

James Houston,
Isaac Young,
Robert Hanks,
Archibald Glen,
Thomas Neal,
Stephen Tarrien.
James Smith,
Samuel Ward,
Pierre Morelle,
John Desborough, jun.
Edward Bush,
Benjamin Adams,
Charles Britain,
John Rae,
William Coltbred,
Thomas Wattle,
Thomas Bailie,
James Corneck,
James Burnside,
John Teasdale,
Giles Becou,
Francis Brooks,
John Clark,
George Rush,
Andrew Walker,
John Miller,
Thomas Andrews,
William Sterling,
Thomas Gantlet,
Richard Rogers.

In all 117.

THIS *Representation* was signed with the greatest Willingness by the above *One Hundred and Seventeen* Free-holders in the County of *Savannah*, and only a very few of the General's Favourites declin'd to subscribe the same, so strong appeared to all of them the Truths therein contained, and the *absolute* Necessity of such an Application. The *Jews* applied for Liberty to sign with us; but we did not think it proper to join them in any of our Measures: We likewise did not allow Widows and Orphans to subscribe; because as the Representation contain'd the absolute Necessities of the Colony; it Might be objected to us, that they were no proper Judges. As for the People of *Ebenezer*, the Subscribers did particularly appoint some of their Number to wait upon Mr. *Boltzius*, their Pastor, and to shew him

the Representation; which was done; and Mr. *Boltzius* declar'd, That the *Saltzburghers* were equally dissatisfied with their Rights and Restrictions as the other Free-holders, and he doubted not their Willingness to join in petitioning for Redress, engaging to consult them, and to bring their Answer; which he never did; and being thereafter question'd thereupon by Mr. *Anderson* (one of the Persons commissioned to commune with him as is above related) in the Presence of several Gentlemen, he the said *Boltzius*, after some frivolous Excuses, confessed, that the Honourable Mr. *Oglethorpe* had both given them Satisfaction, and engaged him to write Home to *Germany* for a further Supply of his Countrymen.

This Gentlemen (we observe it with Regret) has been made the Instrument of imposing upon many *British* Subjects, by publishing Journals and Letters (to which we refer) most inconsistent with Truth.

Neither did we admit of Servants to sign the same, lest it should be objected, that they were under the Influence of their Masters. By this our Conduct it will appear to every Person of Impartiality, how far we were from using Arts * to extort by Clamour a Redress of our Grievances.

A COPY of the Representation was immediately sent to *Frederica*, and another to *Darien:* The *last* was sent to Mr. *John More M'Intosh*, and under the same Cover a Letter to Mr. *Benjamin M'Intosh:* But the *first* kept up the other's Letter, and sent his own with the Representation to the General; who immediately dispatch'd Lieut. *George Dunbar* (who speaks the *Highland* Language, and has a very fluent and artful Way of Talking) who, with the Assistance of *More M'Intosh*, and Promises to the poor People of Cattle (which they afterwards got) with several other Considerations, soon persuaded them to sign a Paper, the Design of which, they were told, was to oppose the People of *Savannah;* who being Enemies to the General, were petitioning against him. As for their Leader *M'Intosh*, he was immediately set up in a Store, and plentifully supplied with all Kinds of Goods, and has often declared, *That if, by acting as he did, he could live well himself, he did not care what became of the rest of the Colony; and as for his Children they might go wander in the Woods with the Indians.* As soon as it was heard that the Representation was come to *Frederica*, the Inhabitants were called together, and told, *That the People of* Savannah *were going to throw off the Government of the Trustees, and had associated together for that Purpose; and therefore*

* Vide Trustees Answer.

advis'd them to beware of any Snare that might be laid by these People, which if they were caught in would ruin them. And thus was the Design of the Representation quash'd both in *Darien* and *Frederica*. Some Time after this a Copy of the Representation was sent to Mr. *Oglethorpe*, together with the following Letter, which was wrote by an anonymous Author; which we think is partly an Explanation of the Representation, and likewise a *true* View of the Situation of the Colony at that Time, with the Character Mr. *Oglethorpe* then bore in it; and for these Reasons we here insert it: It was directed,

To the Honourable James Oglethorpe, *Esq*; *General and Commander in Chief over all His Majesty's Forces in* South-Carolina *and* Georgia, *&c.* —— *at* Frederica.

SIR,

'IT is the common Misfortune of all who act in the higher 'Stations of Life, to be surrounded with Flatterers, who con- 'sult rather the Humours, Passions and Prejudices of their 'Patrons, than their Honour and Interest: This should induce 'every Person in such Station, who regards his own Honour, 'Interest or Fame, to lend an open and attentive Ear to Truth, 'in whatever Shape or from whatever Hand delivered. I who 'use this Freedom with Your Excellency, being an anonymous 'Author, have no other Byass, Motive or Interest in View, fur- 'ther than as I am a Member of the Colony, and a Well-wisher 'to the Happiness of Society, unless a real and sincere Regard to 'your Honour and Welfare, and an earnest Desire to restore 'you to that Quiet of Mind and the now suspended Affections 'of the People, which the present State of Affairs must neces- 'sarily deprive you of; it is not therefore of Consequence to 'enquire *who* writes, but *what* is wrote: I am, *Sir*, a Plain-Dea- 'ler, and shall, with the greatest respect, use you with more '*Sincerity* than *Ceremony*; and if my Arguments can attain the 'desired Effect, you will, I doubt not, think me your and the 'Colony's real Friend. When a skilful Physician would relieve 'his Patient of a Disease, he traces it from the Beginning, and 'examines the Sources and Progress of it, in order that by finding 'out the Cause, he may the more certainly apply a Remedy: 'In the Body Politick the same Process is necessary to effect 'a Cure. The present languishing and almost desperate Con- 'dition of the Affairs of this Province, is too obvious to your 'Excellency to need a Description: Be pleased then, laying aside 'Prepossession and Prejudice, to retire unto your self, and ex- 'amine impartially whence the present Misfortunes take Rise;

' in order to which, let me present your Excellency with a View ' of the Nation's Designs in Establishing this Colony; and indeed ' they were and are Nothing unsuitable to a *British* or *Roman* ' Spirit; To wit. *The Establishing a strong and numerous* ' *Settlement as a Barrier and Safeguard of* British America: ' *To employ those Persons in effecting this End who were least* ' *useful at Home, and others who from the Reasonableness of* ' *the Proposals, should voluntarily profer their Service: To re-* ' *store Liberty and Happiness to those who, oppressed by the* ' *common Misfortunes of Mankind, were groaning under the* ' *Consequences of those Misfortunes, and incapable to serve* ' *themselves or Country at Home: And* lastly, *to set a Foot such* ' *new Manufactures as might be most useful to support the Col-* ' *ony, or tend to rectify the Ballance of Trade of* Great Britain ' *with Neighbouring Nations.* A Design truly great, founded ' on the the justest Policy, and practicable: To suggest that any ' low private Design was ever laid down, that might tend to make ' the Adventurers Slaves, or, at best, Tenants at Will; or that it ' was a Concert to leave the Industry and Substance of the Set- ' tlers exposed to satisfy the Ambition or Covetousness of an after ' Governor, or any particular Courtier or Party; or to imagine ' that the Honourable Board of Trustees, or any of them, could ' be capable of such a Concert; I say, *Sir*, that such a Thought ' were impious. What Wonder then, if Numbers of Persons, ' encouraged by his Majesty's most ample Rights and Privileges ' granted in his *Royal Charter* to the Honourable Trustees, for ' the Behalf of the Inhabitants; from the beautiful Description ' of the *Fertility* of the Soil and *Happiness* of the Climate; and ' *lastly*, from a View that Mr. *Oglethorpe*, a Gentleman of the ' *greatest* Humanity and Generosity, was willing to sacrifice his ' Ease, and all those Pleasures and Enjoyments which his easy ' Circumstances of Life *intitled* him to, in order to be the *Pa-* ' *tron* and *Father* of the Distress'd, and the *distinguish'd Friend* ' of his Country, Society, and Humane Nature; I say, *Sir*, ' no Wonder if Numbers, upon those Views, embark'd their ' Persons, Families and Fates in such an Adventure. Shall any ' Thing then intervene to render such a noble Design abortive, ' and frustrate those of their expected Happiness, or your Excel- ' lency of your deserved Honour? GOD FORBID!

' This Colony consists of *two* Sorts of People; either *those* ' whom the Publick sent over and supported, or **Volunteers*, who ' were not burthensome to the Publick; *both* now I look upon in

* By this Word was meant those Persons who settled in *Georgia* upon their own Expence.

' the same Light; as either Party have exhausted their Support
' or private Stocks, in endeavouring to prosecute the intended
' Plan; but it shall suffice for my Argument, that so many of
' each Kind have applied themselves to this Purpose, as are
' sufficient to confirm the Experiment, *that* it is impossible for
' us with *British* or *Foreign* Servants, to afford the lowest
' Necessaries of Life, much less to increase our Stocks, or defray
' the many Exigencies and Disappointments that this Soil and
' Climate are *inevitably* exposed to: This I take to be granted;
' and would to God the Success of the Colony depended on the
' Laying the most *satisfying* Proof of it! And as for Persons
' who, from selfish Views, have imposed upon the Credulity of
' the Honourable Trustees, by representing Things in Colours
' distant from Truth, it were superfluous to curse them. I do not
' say, but in Time Manufactures may be founded more suitable
' to the *Strength* and *Constitution* of *British* Servants, that
' might support and enrich the Colony; I heartily pray for *that*
' happy Period; and should then condemn and dissent from any
' who would *not* be content with the *present* Regulation; but as
' in the *Interim* Production of Necessaries is *absolutely* requisite,
' and under the *present* Establishment impracticable; it follows
' of Course, *that* either the Scheme must be *altered*, or the De-
' sign *abandoned:* At the first *it* was a Trial, now *it* is an Experi-
' ment; and certainly no Man or Society need be asham'd to
' own, *that* from *unforeseen* Emergencies their *Hypothesis* did
' misgive; and no Person of Judgment would censure for Want
' of Success where the Proposal was probable; but all the World
' would exclaim against that Person or Society who, through
' mistaken Notions of Honour or Positiveness of Temper, would
' persist in pushing an Experiment *contrary to all Probability*,
' to the Ruin of the Adventurers. How many *Methods* may be
' found out by the Wisdom of the Trustees, for Remedying *this*
' Inconvenience, I know not; *One* only occurs to me, which is,
' the *Admitting* a certain Number of Negroes, sufficient to ease
' the white Servants from *those* Labours that are most fatal to a
' *British Constitution:* I am very sensible of the Inconvenien-
' cies of an *unlimited* Use of them in a Frontier Colony; but am
' as sensible, that *those* Inconveniencies may be prevented by
' prudent *Regulations;* and their Admission for executing the
' more laborious Parts of Culture, made the Means to *attract*
' Numbers of white Servants, who would otherwise fly the Place
' as a *Purgatory* or *Charnel-House.* If our Labour and Toil is
' not capable of producing mere Necessaries by *Cultivation of*
' *Land*, much less by *Trade:* For as all the neighbouring Colo-
' nies, by Reason of their Negroes, prosecute all Branches of it

' at a *sixth* Part of the Expence we can; they would forever
' preclude us of any Benefit therefrom. And supposing, what
' cannot be admitted, that the Nation would consent to give a
' *perpetual* Fund for making up *all those* Deficiencies, What
' Benefit could ever accrue to the Nation? or What to the Set-
' tlers but a present bare Sustenance? and What the certain
' Consequence but the Bequeathing a numerous Legacy of Or-
' phans to the Care of Providence, since no Period of Time can
' be affixed when such a Support would enable us to provide for
' ourselves? A *second* Reason which disables us to improve
' either by Land or Trade, is our *Want of Credit:* You know
' very well, that both the mercantile and mechanick Part of
' Mankind, live more by *Credit* than *Stock;* and the Man who
' has a probable Scheme of improving Credit, is naturally entitled
' to it: As we have no Stock further to dispense, either in Cultiva-
' tion or Trade, we are reduced to need the Support of Credit;
' which the present Restrictions of our legal Rights and Titles to
' our Land deprive us of: It is true, indeed the Trustees have
' assured us, *That those and other Restrictions are only Tempo-*
' *rary, and for the Welfare of the first Settlement, until a proper*
' *Body of Laws, which was upon the Carpet, should be perfected;*
' and I am far from disputing the Reasonableness of that Resolution,
' while either the *publick* Support or *private* Stocks kept us from
' needing Credit; but that now the Case is alter'd, the Necessity
' of Removing those Restrictions is arrived, to preserve the
' Remains of the Colony not *yet* dissolved, and far too late for
' Hundreds whom *Necessity* has dispersed in *other* Corners of
' the World: This is a Truth, *Sir,* too obvious to need *further*
' Enlargement.

' Hence it is clear, we can insist on demanding our Privileges
' as *British Subjects*, from the Trustees Promises; but we like-
' wise claim them as *Law*, *Justice* and *Property*. Your Excel-
' lency was pleased, in the Court-House of *Savannah*, to use a
' Comparison to satisfy the Minds of the People, of *a Man who*
' *would lend his Horse but not his Saddle, which one refusing*
' *another accepted of:* This, I humbly take it, no Ways meets
' the Case; the King's Majesty was Owner both of *Horse* and
' *Saddle*, of *Lands* and *Rights*, and gave us *both* in his *Charter;*
' we ask but what is *there* given us. The Reliance on the Pub-
' lick Faith brought us to *this* Colony; and to endeavour to ob-
' viate or disappoint the Effects of *those* Promises which tempted
' us here, were to justify the Decoying us to Misery, under the
' Sanction of the *Royal Authority*, than which Nothing could be
' more injurious to the *Fountain of Honour*. I shall suppose,
' that were full and ample Rights given, that *some* idle Persons,

‘ who had no *Judgment* to value or *Inclination* to improve their
‘ Properties, no *Affections* for their Families or Relations, might
‘ dispose of *their* Rights for a *Glass of Rum;* but I absolutely
‘ deny, *that* the Colony could lose by such an Exchange: I own
‘ such Persons were much safer *if bound* than *at Liberty;* but
‘ where the *Affection of the Parent* and the *Reason of the Man*
‘ die, the Person is a fitter Inhabitant for *Moorfields* than *Geor-*
‘ *gia*. I must notice further, That not only are Parents incapa-
‘ ble, for *Want of Credit*, to provide for themselves, being
‘ necessitated to dispose of their Servants for want of Provisions;
‘ but if they could, only their eldest Son could reap the Benefit,
‘ their younger Children, however numerous, are left to be fed
‘ by Him who *feeds the Ravens;* and if they have no Children,
‘ their Labour and Substance descends to Strangers: How, *Sir*,
‘ could you, or indeed any *free-born* Spirit, brook such a Tenor?
‘ Are not our younger Children and Daughters equally *entitled* to
‘ our Bowels and Affections? And does humane Nature end with
‘ our First-born, and not extend itself to the Rest of our Progeny
‘ and more distant Relations? And is it not inverting the Order
‘ of Nature, *that* the eldest Son should not only enjoy a double
‘ Portion, but exclude all the younger Children? and having an
‘ Interest *independant* of the Parents, how natural is it he should
‘ withdraw that Obedience and Subjection which proceeds from
‘ *paternal* Authority and *filial* Dependance! The Trustees
‘ are but a Channel to convey to us the King's Rights, and *cannot*
‘ in Law or Equity, and, I dare say, *will not* abridge those
‘ Rights. Can we suppose *that* we are singled out for a *State*
‘ *of Misery* and *Servitude*, and *that* so many Honourable Per-
‘ sonages are Instruments of it? Far be the Thoughts from us!
‘ The Genius of the *British Nation*, so remarkably zealous for
‘ *Liberty* and the *Rights of Mankind*, will never suffer *British*
‘ *Subjects*, who have not fled their Country for Crimes, but
‘ voluntarily proffered their Service, and risqued their ALL, upon
‘ the Confidence of the *Publick Faith* and the *Trustees Honour*,
‘ to accomplish a Settlement upon the *most dangerous* Point
‘ of his Majesty's Dominions; I say, it will never allow such to
‘ be depriv'd of *publick* Promises of the *natural* Liberties of
‘ *British* Subjects. As we are on a *Frontier*, where our Lives
‘ and Fortunes may more frequently come into dispute than other
‘ People's; our Privileges and Supports should be proportionably
‘ greater; for who would venture his Life to secure *no Property*,
‘ or fight to secure to himself *Poverty* and *Misery;* and no doubt
‘ our cunning and vigilant Adversaries, the *French* and *Spaniards*
‘ would know how to make their own Advantage: The King
‘ has been very gracious, and your Endeavours generous and

' useful, in procuring a *Regiment* for our Protection; but let me
' add a Truth equally certain, that only the Flourishing of the
' Colony can support *that Regiment;* and not only the *Support*
' of the Soldiers, but your own *Honour*, *Glory* and *Reputation*
' are *intermixed* with the *Fate of the Colony*, and must *stand* or
' *fall* with *it*.

' To come closer to the Point, please to consider the *Conse-*
' *quences* of Refusing the *Representation* of the Colony, whereof
' your Excellency as one of the Honourable Board will be fur-
' nished with a Copy, and how *these Consequences* may affect
' *the* COLONY, *the* NATION, *the* TRUSTEES, *the* MILITARY ES-
' TABLISHMENT in this Province, *the* INDIANS *and* YOUR EXCEL-
' LENCY.

' As to the COLONY, the deferring *hitherto* the necessary
' Relief, has already *too tragically* affected it, by dispersing a
' great Part of the Inhabitants; the Remainder, in a languishing
' Condition, supported more with *faint Hopes* and a *continued*
' *Reliance* on the Honour of the Nation and Trustees, than
' *Victuals;* while *want* and *meagree Famine* guard the Door of
' many, and render them equally incapable to stay or go: The
' Town, so beautifully situated to the Honour of the Contriver,
' bearing the most visible Signs of *Decay* and *Mortality* before
' it is *fully born;* and the once cultivated Plantations now over-
' grown with Weeds and Brush, are so many *Hic jacets* of such
' and such Persons and Families! I wish it were possible to draw
' a Veil over this *tragick* Scene! But, *Sir*, our *Case* is more
' *clamant* than a *thousand Tongues*, and will reach the *Ears* and
' pierce the *Hearts* of every *TRUE BRITON*. If such the
' Effects of *Delay*, what will the *total Dissolution* of the Colony
' produce? Such a Body of miserable People, Orphans and
' Suppliants, will be heard by the *Justice of the Nation;* and if
' it shall appear, that the *too* positively adhering to an impracti-
' cable Scheme, and the refusing those obvious Means that would
' answer the proposed End, or with-holding those just Rights
' which we are *entitled* to, have been the Cause; we should have
' Right to recover Damages from the Authors of our Miseries.
' In all Places where Settlements were attempted by the *English*,
' and found untenable, the Settlers were taken Home upon Pub-
' lick Charge, their Losses recompensed, and they made other-
' wise Useful to the Community; while we are neither allowed
' to do for ourselves here or elsewhere. As to the *second* Point,
' how *the* NATION would be affected by *it;* it is first obvious,
' That all the noble *Ends* and *Advantages* they propos'd are lost,
' and Sums of Money expended to no Purpose but to inform the
' *French* and *Spaniards* of the Importance of a Pass which they

' would not fail to possess. It were impossible to make a *second* ' *Settlement* upon the *present Plan*; and if it is to be *altered* in ' the Favours of others, why not of us who have risqued and ' spent our *all* in the *Adventure*? How *the* TRUSTEES may ' be affected by it in all Respects, I shall not say; a *Parliamen-* ' *tary* Enquiry into their Management, I no ways question but ' they could *entirely* satisfy; but all good Men will regret, that so ' Honourable a Body should lose *that* Glory and Fame which the ' prosperous Success of the Colony would have crown'd them ' with. I have formerly asserted, that only the flourishing State ' of the Colony can support *the* MILITARY; and indeed with- ' out a Colony, it were easier to maintain a Garrison in *Tangier* ' on the Coast of *Africa*, than in the South of *Georgia*. One ' Regiment would *little* suffice to withstand the Enemy; and yet ' so small an Handful may be reduced to *Discontent, Straits* and ' *Wants*, notwithstanding all the *Bounty* of a King or *Prudence* ' of a General. As to *the* INDIANS; What could we expect ' less than being scorned and despised? That *they* should imme- ' diately fall in with the tempting Proffers of the *French* and ' *Spaniards*, and so *Great Britain* cut off from that valuable ' Branch of the *Indians Trade*? For how indeed could they ' expect *Execution of Treaties* or *Protection* from People who, ' *without* the Force of any Enemy, could *not* preserve their *own* ' Schemes of Government from falling to Pieces? How the ' Tragedy must affect YOUR EXCELLENCY would be *Pre-* ' *sumption* in me to determine: I only know, that to see *Those* ' you honour with the Name of *Children*, in *Want* and *Misery;* ' *that Settlement* which should have *perpetuated* your Name to ' Posterity with the *greatest* Honour; become the *Foil* of all ' your great Undertakings; and the *Expectations* of all the World, ' from your promising Endeavours, *setting* in a *Cloud* and *Ob-* ' *scurity;* must affect Your Excellency in a Way suitable to your ' human and generous Disposition.

' *Sir*, We still *love*, *honour* and *respect* you, (whatever low ' selfish minded Persons, the Bane of Society, may surmise to ' the contrary) and will continue to do so, while we can have any ' *Hopes* of your pursuing Measures consistent with *our Prosperi-* ' *ty:* But, *Sir*, *Smiles* cannot be expected amidst *Disappoint-* ' *ments* and *Wants;* and there is no altering the Course of Nature: ' *Love* and *Gratitude* are the Tribute of *Favours* and *Protection*, ' and *Resentment* the Consequence of *Injuries* received; and in ' *Disappointments* of this Nature much more reasonably than in ' those of *Love*, do the contrary Passions take Place in the same ' Degree. What then remains, but that you embrace *those* ' obvious Measures, that will *retrieve* our desperate Affairs;

'*restore* to us, in Mr. *Oglethorpe*, our Father and Protector,
'whose Honour and Affection was depended upon; *secure* to
'yourself a Society that love and honours you, and who will
'always be ready to sacrifice both Life and Fortune to your
'Honour and Protection; and your Name with Blessings will be
'*perpetuated*. If in this I have, by a *sincere* and *well-meant* Free-
'dom, given Offence, I heartily ask Pardon; none was intended:
'And I only request, that, while *Truth* keeps the Stage, the
'*Author* may be allowed to remain *incog.* behind the Scenes.

I am, SIR, Your, &c.

The PLAIN-DEALER.

THIS Year there was promised a *Bounty* of *Two Shillings Sterling* on every Bushel of Corn, and *One Shilling* on every Bushel of Pease and Potatoes, raised in the County of *Savannah:* This indue'd some few to plant; but they were miserably deceived; for few or none of them ever received their *full Bounty,* and not many *any Part thereof,* (altho' if they had received it twice over, it could not have answer'd the End:) People being thus, by a *Chain of Disappointments* and *Miseries,* most of them rendered incapable to subsist, and toward the End of this Summer, beginning to dispair of having any favourable *Answer* to their *Representation,* or Hopes of Redress, left the Colony faster than ever; and when the *Answer* (or rather Denial) came over, they went in such Numbers that the whole Province of *South-Carolina* was overspread with them, and in and about the Town of *Charlestown* alone, this Autumn, above *Fifty Georgians* died in Misery and Want, most of whom were buried at the Publick Charge.

IN *September* a printed Paper, entitled, *An* Answer *to the* Representation, *&c.* was sent over, and arrived at *Savannah;* and of which this is an exact Copy.

The ANSWER of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia *in* America, *to the Representation from the Inhabitants of* Savannah, *the 9th of December,* 1738, *for altering the Tenure of the Lands, and introducing Negroes into* Georgia.

To the Magistrates of the Town of Savannah, *in the Province of* Georgia.

'THE Trustess for establishing the Colony of *Georgia* in
'*America,* have received by the Hands of Mr. *Benjamin Ball*
'of *London,* Merchant, an attested Copy of a Representation,
'signed by You the Magistrates, and many of the Inhabitants of
'*Savannah*, on the *9th* of *December* last, for altering the Tenure

'of the Lands, and introducing Negroes into the Province, 'transmitted from thence by Mr. *Robert Williams*.

'The Trustees are not surprized to find unwary People drawn 'in by crafty Men, to join in a Design of *extorting by Clamour* 'from the Trustees an Alteration in the Fundamental Laws, 'framed for the Preservation of the People, from those very 'Designs.

'But the Trustees cannot but express their Astonishment, that 'You the Magistrates, appointed by them to be Guardians of the 'People, by putting those Laws in Execution, should so far 'forget your Duty, as to put Yourselves at the Head of this 'Attempt.

'However they direct You to give the Complainants this An- 'swer from the Trustees, That they should deem themselves 'very unfit for the Trust reposed in them by His Majesty on 'their Behalf, if they could be prevailed upon, by such an irra- 'tional Attempt, to give up a Constitution, framed with the 'greatest Caution for the Preservation of Liberty and Property; 'and of which the Laws against the Use of Slaves, and for the 'Entail of Lands, are the surest Foundations.

'And the Trustees are the more confirmed in their opinion of the 'Unreasonableness of this Demand, that they have received Peti- 'tions from the *Darien*, and other Parts of the Province, represen- 'ting the Inconvenience and Danger, which must arise to the good 'People of the Province from the Introduction of Negroes. And 'as the Trustees themselves are fully convinced, that besides the 'Hazard attending that *Introduction*, it would destroy all Indus- 'try among the white Inhabitants; and that by giving them a 'Power to alien their Lands, the Colony would soon be too like 'its Neighbours, void of white Inhabitants, filled with Blacks, 'and reduced to be the precarious Property of a Few, equally 'exposed to Domestick Treachery, and Foreign Invasion; and 'therefore the Trustees cannot be supposed to be in any Dispo- 'sition of granting this Request; and if they have not before 'this signified their Dislike of it, this Delay is to be imputed to 'no other Motives, but the Hopes they had conceived, that Time 'and Experience would bring the Complainants to a better 'Mind: And the Trustees readily join Issue with them in their 'Appeal to Posterity, who shall judge between them, who were 'their best Friends; *Those*, who endeavoured to preserve for 'them a Property in their Lands, by tying up the Hands of their 'unthrifty Progenitors; or *They*, who wanted a Power to mort- 'gage or alien them: Who were the best Friends to the Colony, '*Those* who with great Labour and Cost had endeavoured to 'form a Colony of His Majesty's Subjects, and persecuted *Pro-*

'*testants* from other Parts of *Europe*, had placed them on a 'fruitful Soil, and strove to secure them in their Possessions, by 'those Arts which naturally tend to keep the Colony full of 'useful and industrious People, capable both to cultivate and de-'fend it; or *Those*, who, to gratify the greedy and ambitious 'Views of a few Negroe Merchants, would put it into their Power 'to become sole Owners of the Province, by introducing their 'baneful Commodity; which, it is well known by sad Experience, 'has brought our Neighbour Colonies to the Brink of Ruin, by 'driving out their white Inhabitants, who were their Glory and 'Strength, to make room for Black, who are now become the 'Terror of their unadvised Masters.

Signed by Order of the Trustees,
this 20*th Day of* June, 1739.
Benj. Martyn, *Secretary.*

WE shall not in this Place detain the Reader, to shew the Absurdity and Insufficiency of the Reasons made use of in the above Paper, or how improperly it is called *an Answer to the Representation;* but refer them to the whole Tenor of *this Narrative.* With this Paper came over new Commissions for Magistrates, *viz.* Messrs. *Thomas Christie*, First, *John Fallowfield*, Second, and *Thomas Jones*, Third, Bailiffs, and Mr. *William Williamson*, Recorder: And, as if the Inhabitants had not been sufficiently punished before, by the *arbitrary* Government of *Causton*, the *Two* Offices of Store-keeper and Magistrate were again joined in *One* Person, which infallibly renders him (whoever he is) *absolute* in *Savannah;* and indeed, if the Miseries and Hardships of the People could have received any Addition, they must have done so from the Person appointed to execute those Offices, namely, Mr. *Thomas Jones*, Third Bailiff, as before mentioned, who surpass'd Mr. *Causton* in every Thing that was *bad*, without having any one of his *good* Qualifications; And that he might the more easily govern at Pleasure, Mr. *Oglethorpe* thought proper to supersede the Commissions of Messrs. *Thomas Christie* and *William Williamson*, and continued Mr. *Henry Parker* as First Magistrate, being sure he was a Person that would always be in the Interest of whoever was Store-keeper, and having no other Magistrate to cope with but Mr. *Fallowfield*, they were certain of over-ruling him, tho' his Sentiments were never so just; and when the General heard that some People justly complain'd, *that the Trustees Commissions were of none Effect*, he threatned an arm'd Force if they refused to comply.

William Stephens, Esq; Messrs. *Thomas Christie* and *Thomas Jones*, were likewise appointed to inspect into *Causton's* Accounts; but *Christie* was altogether rejected by the other *Two*; nor did

they ever do any Thing to the Purpose: Indeed *Jones* would sometimes hector and domineer over *Causton*, in as haughty a Manner as ever he had formerly done over the meanest Person in *Savannah*.

ALTHO' the Trustees say in their *Answer* to the Representation, *That they should think themselves very unfit for the Trust reposed in them, should they by an irrational Attempt alter the Entail of Lands*; yet not one Month after we had received the aforesaid Answer, over comes the following Paper, *viz.*

The RESOLUTIONS of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia *in* America, *in Common-Council assembled this 28th Day of* August *in the Year of our Lord* 1739; *relating to the Grants and Tenure of Lands within the said Colony.*

'WHEREAS the Common-Council of the said Trustees, assembled for that Purpose, in the Name of the Corporation of the said Trustees, and under their Common Seal, *have*, in Pursuance of His Majesty's most gracious *Letters Patent*, and in Execution of the Trusts thereby reposed in them, *granted and conveyed* divers Portions of the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in the said *Letters Patent* mentioned, to many of his Majesty's loving Subjects, natural born, and Denizens, and others willing to become His Subjects, and to live under Allegiance to His Majesty in the said Colony, *to hold* to them respectively, and to the Heirs Male of their respective Bodies, lawfully begotton, or to be begotton, under the several Rents, Reservations, Conditions and Provisoes therein contained; *And whereas* it hath been represented to the said Trustees, that many of the Persons to whom such Grants have been made, have no Issue Male of their respective Bodies, and that an Alteration in the Grants and Tenure of the said Lands, upon Failure of such Issue, and likewise a known certain Provision for the Widows of Tenants in Tail Male, would not only encourage all such Persons chearfully to go on with their several Improvements, but also be an *Inducement* and *Means* of inviting divers other Persons to resort to, and settle in the said Colony, and greatly tend to the Cultivation of the Lands, the Increase of the People, and the Defence, Strength and Security of the said Colony; which the said Trustees most earnestly desire to promote, as far as in them lies: *It is therefore* this Day unanimously *resolved* by the Common Council of the said Corporation, assembled for that Purpose, *That* the Grants of Lands or Tenements within the said Colony heretofore made and hereafter to be made by the said Trustees to any Person or Persons

whatsoever, shall be altered, made and established in Manner and Form following; *that is to say,* That

'If Tenant in Tail Male of Lands or Tenements in the said Colony, not having done or suffered any Act, Matter or Thing, whereby his Estate therein may be forfeited or determined, shall happen to die, leaving a Widow and one or more Child or Children; that then, and in such Case, the Widow of such Tenant shall hold and enjoy the Dwelling-House and Garden (if any such there be) and one Moiety of such Lands and Tenements for and during the Term of her Life; the said Moiety to be set out and divided, in case the Parties interested therein do not agree within the Space of *three Months*, by the Magistrates of the Town-court in *Georgia* nearest thereunto, or any *one* of them. And in case such Division be made by *one* of such Magistrates only, then any Person or Persons finding him, her or themselves aggrieved thereby, may within the Space of *three Months* appeal to the other *three* Magistrates of the said Town-court, whose Determination thereof shall be final. *And* if such Tenant shall happen to die, leaving only a Widow, and no Child or Children, then that such Widow shall hold and enjoy the said Dwelling-house, Garden, and all such Lands and Tenements, for and during the Term of her Life. *And* in case the Widow of any such Tenant, whether he die without Issue by her or not, shall marry again after his Decease, then such Person to whom she shall be so married, shall, within the Space of *Twelve Months* after such Marriage, give Security to the said Trustees, and their Successors, whether Personal, or otherwise, agreeable to such Instructions as shall be given by the Common Council of the said Trustees, for maintaining and keeping in repair, during such Marriage, the said Dwelling-house, Garden, and other the Premises to which she shall be so intitled in right of her former Husband: And if such Security shall not be given in manner aforesaid, within the Space of *twelve Months* after such Marriage, that then, and in such Case, the Provision hereby made, or intended to be made for the Benefit of such Widow, shall cease, determine and be absolutely void, to all Intents and Purposes; and the said Dwelling-house and Garden, and all and singular the Premises, shall be and enure to such Child or Children or to such other Person or Persons, who would be *intitled* to the same, in case the said Widow was naturally dead.

'*And* if Tenant in Tail Male of Lands or Tenements in the said Colony, not having done or suffered any Act, Matter or Thing, whereby his or her Estate therein may be forfeited or determined, shall happen to die, leaving *one* or *more* Daughter,

or daughters and no Issue Male; then that such Lands and Tenements, if not exceeding *eighty* Acres, shall be holden in Tail Male by any *one* of the Daughters of such Tenant; and if exceeding *eighty* Acres, by any *one* or *more* of the Daughters of such Tenant in Tail Male, as such Tenant shall by his or her last Will and Testament in Writing, duly executed in the Presence of *three* or *more* crebible Witnesses, direct and appoint; and in Default of such Direction or Appointment, then that such Lands and Tenements shall be holden in Tail Male by the eldest of such Daughters; and in Default of Issue Male and Female, either born in the Life-time of such Tenant in Tail Male, or within *nine Months* after his Decease, then that such Lands and Tenements, if not exceeding *eighty* Acres, shall be holden in Tail Male by any *one* such Person; and if exceeding *eighty* Acres, by any *one or more* such Person or Persons, as such Tenant in Tail Male by his or her last Will and Testament in Writings executed as aforesaid, shall direct and appoint, and in Default of such Direction or Appointment, then that such Lands and Tenements shall be holden in Tail Male by the Heir at Law of such Tenant; *subject nevertheless*, in all any every the said Cases, to such Right of the Widow (if any) as aforesaid, *Provided* That such Daughter or Daughters, and all and every such Person or Persons so intitled to hold and enjoy any such Lands and Tenements, do within the Space of *twelve Months* after the Death of such Tenant, personally appear, if residing in *America*, and claim the same in any of the Town-courts in *Georgia*; and if residing out of *America*, then within the Space of *Eighteen Months* next after the Death of such Tenant. *And Provided also*, That no such Devise or Appointment shall be made by any such Tenant of Lands exceeding *eighty* Acres, in any lesser or smaller Portion or Parcel than *fifty* Acres to *any one* Daughter, or other Person. *And* that no Daughter, or other Person shall be capable of enjoying any Devise, which may thereby increase his or her former Possession of Lands within the said Colony to more than *Five Hundred* Acres; but such Devise to be void, and the Lands thereby given, to descend in such manner as if no such Devise had been made. *And* in Default of such Appearance and Claim, as aforesaid, That all and singular the said Lands and Tenements shall be and remain to the said Trustees, and their Successors for ever. *Provided also*, That all and every such Estates hereby created or intended to be created, shall be subject and liable to the several Rents, Reservations, Provisoes and Conditions, as in the original Grants thereof are particularly mentioned and contained; *save and except* so much thereof as is hereby

‘ altered, or intended to be altered, in case of Failure of Issue
‘ Male, and the Provision hereby made or intended to be made
‘ for Widows.

‘ *And* that in every Grant hereafter to be made by the said
‘ Trustees or their Successors, of any *Lands* or *Tenements* in the
‘ said Colony, all and every Grantee therein named, not doing or
‘ suffering any Act, Matter or Thing whereby his or her Estate
‘ therein may be forfeited or determined, shall have good Right,
‘ full Power, and lawful Authority to give and devise the same
‘ by his or her last Will and Testament in Writing, duly exe-
‘ cuted in the Presence of *three* or *more* credible Witnesses, in
‘ manner and form following, *that is to say*, Every Grantee of
‘ Lands not exceeding *eighty* Acres, to any *one* Son or any *one*
‘ Daughter in Tail Male; and every Grantee of Lands exceeding
‘ *eighty* Acres, the whole, or any part thereof, but not in lesser
‘ Lots or Portions than *fifty* Acres to any *one* Devisee, to his or
‘ her *Son* or *Sons*, *Daughter* or *Daughters* in Tail Male; and in
‘ Default of such Devise as aforesaid, then that such *Lands and*
‘ *Tenements* shall descend to the eldest Son in Tail Male; and in
‘ Default of Issue Male, to the eldest Daughter in Tail Male;
‘ and in Default of Issue Male and Female, then that such *Lands*
‘ *and Tenements* shall be holden in Tail Male, if not exceeding
‘ *eighty* Acres, by any *one* such Person; and if exceeding *eighty*
‘ Acres, by any *one or more* such Person or Persons, but not in
‘ any smaller Lot or Portion than *fifty* Acres to any *one* Person
‘ as such Grantee shall by his or her last Will and Testament in
‘ Writing, executed as aforesaid, direct and appoint; and in
‘ Default of such Direction or Appointment, then that such *Lands*
‘ *and Tenements* shall be holden in Tail Male by the Heir at
‘ Law of such Grantee; *subject nevertheless* to such Right of the
‘ Widow (if any) as aforesaid, *Provided always*, That no Son,
‘ Daughter or other Person shall be capable of enjoying any
‘ Devise which may thereby increase his or her former Possession
‘ of Land within the said Colony, to more than *five Hundred*
‘ Acres; but such Devise to be void, and the Lands thereby given,
‘ to descend in such manner as if no such Devise had been made.
‘ *Provided also*, That such Son or Sons, Daughter or Daughters,
‘ and all and every such Person or Persons intitled to hold and
‘ enjoy any such *Lands and Tenements*, do within the Space of
‘ *twelve Months* after the Death of *such Grantee*, or of *those*
‘ under whom they claim, personally appear, if residing in *Amer-*
‘ *ica*, and claim the same in any of the Town-courts in *Georgia*;
‘ and if residing out of *America*, then within the Space of *eigh-*
‘ *teen Months* next after such Death; and in Default of such
‘ Appearance and Claim as aforesaid, That all and singular the

' said *Lands and Tenements* shall be and remain to the said ' Trustees, and their Successors for ever. *And Provided also,* ' That all and every such Estates shall be subject and liable to ' the like Rents, Reservations, Provisoes and Conditions, as in ' the former Grants of Lands heretofore made, *save and except* ' so much thereof as is hereby altered, or intended to be altered, ' upon the Failure of Issue Male.

' *And it is hereby required,* That Publick Notice of these ' Resolutions be forthwith given by the Magistrates of the ' respective Town-courts in *Georgia,* and also by the Secretary ' of the said Trustees in *London,* that all and every the Grantees ' of Lands or Tenements within the said Colony, may enter ' their respective Claims, either at the *Georgia Office* near *Old* ' *Palace Yard* in *Westminster,* or in any of the Town-courts in ' *Georgia,* within the Space of *twelve Months* from the Date ' hereof, to the end that they may receive the Benefit hereby ' intended, and that proper Grants and Conveyances in the Law ' may be forthwith prepared and executed for that Purpose. ' And it is hereby expressly declared, That no Fee or Reward ' shall be taken for the Entering of any such Claim, directly or ' indirectly, by any Person or Persons whatsoever.

Signed by Order of the said Common Council,
BENJAMIN MARTYN, *Secretary.*

WE believe this Paper will perplex most People, who have not thoroughly studied the Law, to make Sense of it; and as there were no Lawyers in *Georgia,* it would seem as if it had been sent over with no other End, than that it should not be understood; and indeed it rather tended to add to the Confusions in the Colony, than to promote the Benefit of it: We can only assure the *Reader,* that it had no good Effect in *Georgia,* and that it was kept up there as much as possible from the People, only a fictitious Abridgment thereof, with the same Title and the same Way signed, being publickly exhibited in Writing; but this was a needless Caution; for not *One* in *Twenty* of them would have understood any one Paragraph of it. In *October,* 1739, the General issues out his Proclamation for Granting *Letters of Marque and Reprisals;* and the Inhabitants being called together in the Court-House, he there makes them a very elaborate Speech, and, amongst other Things, tells them, *That he was design'd against* St. Augustine, *and if he did not take it, he would leave his Bones before the Walls thereof:* But he is now at *Frederica,* and, as we have too much Reason to believe, this Castle is still in the Hands of the *Spaniards.* A little after this we had another Instance how much our Benefactors had our

Interest and Welfare at Heart; for at this Time it was given out, *That all the Cattle that were unmark'd, belong'd to the Trustees as Lords of the Mannor;* and Orders were given that they should be mark'd accordingly; but People strenuously insisting to the Contrary, the Design was dropt for that Time. On the *4th* of *November* Mr. *Oglethorpe* departed from *Savannah;* and he now seems to have intirely forgot it; and it is certain, that ever since the Affair of the Representation, according to his own Words, *the very Name of the Place is become hateful to him, as are all those who he thought were Ring-Leaders in that Affair;* some of whom he endeavour'd to threaten and bribe to a Recantation, but to little Purpose; *two* or *three* being the most (to the best of our Knowledge) that he could gain, and even those, we believe, never gave any Thing under their Hands. One flagrant Instance of the indirect Practices he used to draw People into his Measures was as follows: *In Summer, 1739, (when it was thought the Representation would have succeeded) Messrs. *Grant*, *Douglass*, *Stirling* and *Bailie*, who had been old Settlers in the Colony, and who had in a manner ruin'd themselves, as others had done, either by Planting or Building, wrote to the Trustees for an Island, and at the same Time applied to Mr. *Oglethorpe* for it; he appeared mighty glad at their Resolution, and told them, *That if they would agree to what he had to propose, the Granting of an Island should be Nothing in respect to what he would do for them:* They told him, *They would do any Thing that was consistent with their Knowledge and Conscience:* Then they were dismissed, and the next Day they were to know his Mind; *that* being come, two of his Emissaries were sent separately with Proposals: which they afterwards wrote in order to be signed, but refused a Copy thereof: These Proposals were to the following Effect, *viz.* To acknowledge they were in the Wrong for having any Hand in the Making or Signing the Representation; to ask the General's Pardon for so doing; and to assert, that they believed the Colony might flourish according to the *then* present Constitution: These Things complied with, they should have what Money they were pleas'd to ask for, with Horses, Cattle and every Thing else they wanted, together with the General's perpetual Friendship and Assistance: If not complied with, they might expect Nothing but his highest Resentment. They answered, *That they never expected, nor did they think they ever asked for any Favours from the General, and as for his Resentment, they believed they had already felt the Utmost of it.* In whatever Shape the General wrote

* There are particular Affidavits to prove this whole Affair.

Home of this Affair, is not known; but however, from what he wrote, the Trustees thought fit, at first, positively to deny their Request, in a Letter which came to their Hands in *July*, 1740. of which this is an exact Copy.

To Messrs. Grant, Douglass *and* Bailie, *at* Savannah, *in* Georgia.

Gentlemen, *Georgia-Office, March* 25, 1740.

THE Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, *have received and read your Letter of* May 26, 1739, *by which they find you have abandoned your Settlements upon the* Ogeeche *River, for the following Reasons;* because you are not allow'd to have black Servants to cultivate your Lands, *and* because you dislik'd the Tenure of your Grants.

As to the First, *you must have seen by the Trustees Answer to the Representation of some of the People, that they cannot, and will not break into the Constitution of the Province, by such an Introduction of Slavery in Blacks; and that upon the most mature Deliberation, and for the strongest Reasons; which indeed are obvious to every considering Man, and which they are confirm'd in by the Danger which has lately threatned* South-Carolina, *by the Insurrection of the Negroes, and would be more imminent in* Georgia, *it being a Frontier.*

As to the Last, *relating to the Tenure of Lands, the Trustees suppose you may have seen the Alteration which they have made since the Writing of your Letter, and they have no doubt but you are satisfied therewith, as the rest of the Colony are.*

The Trustees have likewise received and considered your Petition to General Oglethorpe, *for a Settlement on* Wilmington Island; *and his Answers thereto, which they think are of great Force, and therefore they cannot make you a Grant there. but hope you will go on improving your Settlements on the* Ogeeche *River, which they perceive by your Letter* May 26. *that you had made a great Progress in.*

I am, *Gentlemen*,

Your very Humble Servant,

Benj. Martyn, Secretary.

To this they returned the following *Answer.*

To the Honourable the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia *in* America, *at their Office near* Old Palace Yard, Westminister.

Honourable Gentlemen,

WE have received a Letter signed by your Secretary, of the 25*th March* last, owning the Receipt of ours to the Trustees

' for establishing the Colony of *Georgia*, dated the 26*th May*, ' 1739, in which we set forth the Expence we had been at in ' prosecuting our Settlement on the *Ogeeche* River, together ' with the Impossibility of carrying on any Settlement with Suc- ' cess in this Colony, according to the present Constitution; as ' an additional Confirmation of which, we then presented your ' Honours with an Accompt current, carried on from the Com- ' mencement of our Settlement on the *Ogeeche*, and continued ' till we were drove thence by the strongest Appearances of ' Destruction, arising from the having expended our *ALL* in the ' strenuous Prosecution of an impracticable Scheme: And here ' we must beg Leave to observe, That it appears to us, you have ' neither considered our Letter or Accompt; otherwise you never ' would have advis'd us to return to a Place on which we have ' already in vain consumed so much Time and Money.

' We have seen and seriously considered every Paragraph of ' a printed Paper, entitled, *The Answer of the Trustees for ' establishing the Colony of* Georgia *in* America, *to the Repre- ' sentation from the Inhabitants of* Savannah; which, in our ' humble Opinion, is *no Answer at all*; but rather an *absolute* ' Refusal of Demands to which we are legally entitled, under the ' specious Pretences of Guardianship and Fatherly Care; with- ' out having answer'd *one* Sentence, or confuted by Strength of ' Argument, *any* part of our Assertions.

' Because our Neighbouring Province (of which you are pleas'd ' to take Notice) has by an Introduction of *too* great Numbers, ' abus'd the Use of Negroes; or, because an undoubted Proper- ' ty in our Land Possessions might prove detrimental or hurtful ' to idle, profligate or abandon'd People; it does not at all follow, ' that we should be debarr'd the Use of Negroes for the Field, ' or the more laborious Parts of Culture, under prudent Limita- ' tions; or that sober and virtuous Men should be depriv'd of ' just Titles to their Properties.

' We are surprized that your Honours mention the Represen- ' tations of the People of the *Darien*, as a Confirmation of the ' Unreasonableness of our Demands: For did your Honours ' know the Motives by which these People were induced to ' present you with one or more Petitions, contradictory to our ' Representation, the Welfare of the Colony, and their own ' Consciences; we are persuaded you never would have offer'd ' them as Reasons for rejecting the Representation from *Savan- ' nah:* They were bought with a Number of Cattle, and exten- ' sive Promises of future Rewards; a little *present* Interest made ' them forget or neglect their *Posterity;* whereas the People of ' this Place, duly sensible of the Miseries and Calamities they

' have suffered, and do still labour under, *freely* and *voluntarily* ' put their Hands to the Representation of this Part of the Pro- ' vince: No *artful* Means were used to induce them to it; no ' *artful* Man or Men, Negro Merchants or others, persuaded ' them to it: *Dismal* Poverty and the most *absolute* Oppression ' were the *true* Fountains from whence our Complaints proceed- ' ed. But how miserably were these *inconsiderate* deluded ' Wretches rewarded? They were soon after carried against *St.* ' *Augustine*, placed on a dangerous Post, where they were all or ' most of them cut off or taken Prisoners by the Enemy; which ' has put a Period to the Settlement of *Darien*, of which so ' many great Things have been falsy reported.

' With Regard to our *Representation*, we shall only beg Leave ' to make one Supposition, which it's almost impossible can have ' happen'd, *viz.* That this and all the other *Representations*, ' *Letters*, *Suits* or *Petitions*, made to the Trustees by private or ' a joint Number of Persons, have been entirely false and ground- ' less: What can have reduced the Colony to the *Situation* in ' which it now is? What can have reduc'd it's Inhabitants to *one* ' *Sixth Part* of the Number which we have known to reside ' here? Or, *lastly*, to what is the starving and despicable *Condi-* ' *tion* of the Few that are now left, owing? Is it not, as well as ' every other Matter which we have before urg'd, owing to and ' occasion'd by the unanswerable Reasons at different Times ' given and laid before your Honours, by honest Men (indepen- ' dent of you) who were and are the chief Sufferers in this ' Colony; and who could not be *brib'd* to conceal or *terrify'd* ' from declaring their Sentiments?

' Your Honours may readily and safely join issue with us in ' our Appeal to Posterity, *who were their best* **Friends*, *&c.* for ' it's certain and obvious, that if the Trustees are resolved to ' adhere to their *present Constitution*, they or their Successors ' are in no great Danger of being called to any Account by our ' Posterity in *Georgia*.

' We have likewise seen and read the Alterations Mr. *Martyn* ' mentions to have been made by your Honours, with regard to ' the *Tenure of Lands*; together with a fictious Abridgement ' of the same affix'd to the most publick Places at *Savannah*.

' Mr. *Martyn* in his Letter is pleas'd to tell us, *That your* ' *Honours imagine we are satisfied therewith, as the rest of the* ' *Colony are?* Some few perhaps may have express'd themselves ' satisfied; but we will say no worse of such few, than that your ' Honours will soon be sensible, that even *they* are Deceivers.

---

* Vide Answer to the Representation.

' It's true, such *Alterations*, and the Paper, entitled, *An Answer*
' *to* our *Representation*, above mentioned, are artfully penn'd,
' and will doubtless for a Time, amuse even Men of the best
' Sense in *Europe*, or elsewhere, who are Strangers to the
' Colony of *Georgia*; but any Man of common Understanding,
' or the least Penetration, who by an *unfortunate* Experience,
' has been well acquainted with *that* Colony, can easily demon-
' strate, that those very Papers are further Snares to increase our
' Miseries; as it's impossible we can be enabled by these *Alter-*
' *ations* to subsist ourselves and Families any more than before,
' far less to put us in a Capacity of recovering our already sunk
' Fortunes and Loss of Time. Some Time in the Summer 1739,
' (whilst we still expected agreeable Alterations to have succeed-
' ed our *Representation*) we applied more than once to General
' *Oglethorpe*, as one of the Trustees, for the same Tract of Land
' which we have since been refused by your Honours: But our
' Petitions and Applications were rejected; and for what Rea-
' son? Because indeed we refused to *contradict* what we had before
' set forth in our *Representation*, so and become Villians, as (we
' have to much Reason to believe) some others on the same
' Occasion were: We wou'd not accept of *Settlements*, *Sums of*
' *Money*, *Horses*, *Cattle* and *other valuable Considerations*, at
' the Expence of *Betraying our Country*, and *Contradicting*
' *our Consciences*, by signing a Paper, which was prepared and
' offered to us, purporting a *Repentence of the Measures* we had
' taken for our own and the Relief of other distress'd *British*
' Subjects; and consequently an *Approbation* of a Scheme which,
' by all Appearance, seems to have been calculated and pre-
' pared to form a Colony of Vassals, whose *Properties* and
' *Liberties* were *at all Times*, to have been dispos'd of at the
' Discretion or Option of their Superiors.

' Such and many other *Methods of Corruption* have been *too*
' *often* practised in this Colony; but we refus'd and scorn'd such
' Actions, from Principles of which every honest Man ought to
' be possessed.

' We are not surprized to find, That we have in vain applied
' to your Honours in several Affairs, when we see you have been
' hitherto prepossessed by a Gentleman of superiour Interest,
' with Informations and Assertions full of *Resentment*, and which
' we well know cannot stand the Test of an *impartial Examina-*
' *tion;* but we are amazed and sorry to find, That he has had for
' so many Years together, the Interest of Nominating *Those*, who
' have been appointed from Time to Time, for the *Administration*
' *of Justice*, and making an *impartial* Enquiry into and informing
' your Honours of the *real* Situation of the Colony of *Georgia*;

' we say, such who have been *implicity* obedient in carrying on ' his *arbitrary* Schemes of Government, and *oppressing* the In- ' habitants, as well an *conniving* at the Deceiving your Honours ' and the Nation !

' *Gentlemen*, As we have no Favours to ask, or Resentments ' to fear, we may with the greater Freedom observe, That we ' are in full Hopes, *that all* we can *justly* ask, will be granted us ' by a *British Parliament*, who we doubt not, will soon make ' an Enquiry into the Grievances of *oppressed Subjects*, which ' have formerly inhabited, or do now inhabit the Colony of *Geor- ' gia;* That Colony which has cost so great an Expence to the ' Nation, and from which so great Benefits, were promis'd and ' expected!

' We are sensible of the Freedoms which have been used with ' our respective Characters, in the *Misrepresentation* sent your ' Honours by *partial* Men: Nor are we less sensible, that the ' Majority of the Trustees have been kept in the Dark, with ' regard to our *just Complaints* and *Representations;* or that ' such *Complaints* have been communicated to them in Lights ' *distant from Truth;* insomuch that, we have Reason to believe, ' *two Thirds* of the Honourable Board are either misinform'd of ' or are entire Strangers to the barbarous and destructive Schemes ' carried on in this miserable Colony.

' We hope it will e'er long appear to your Honours and the ' World (whatever has been advanced to the contrary) That we ' are *honest* Men, free from any *base* Design, free from any ' *mutinous* Spirit ; who have only *stood firm* for the Recovery ' of our *lost Privileges*, which have been secretly and under the ' most specious Pretences withdrawn from us by some *designing* ' and *self-interested* Men.

' We should be sorry to write disrespectfully of any *one* of the ' Trustees; but when *distressed* and *oppressed* People arrive at ' the last Extremities, it must be supposed, they will neither be ' *asham'd* to publish their Misfortunes, or *affraid* of imputing ' their Calamities to the Fountain from whence they spring.

' Far be it from us in any Shape to reflect in general on the ' Honourable Board, who we still believe are Gentlemen of *Ho- ' nour* and *Reputation*, who would not be accessary to any *sinister* ' or *base* Designs; but we can't help thinking, that they are ' deluded, and brought to pursue Measures inconsistent with the ' Welfare and Prosperity of the Colony, by *some* who of the ' *whole* Corporation are only acquainted with the particular Situa- ' tion of it ; and who must therefore wilfully and from Design, form ' and prepare destructive Schemes for the perishing Inhabitants ' of *Georgia;* and by *unfair* Representations of Persons and

'Things, draw the *Approbation* of the greater Part of the Hon-
'ourable Board, to such Measures for the *Oppression* of His
'Majesty's Subjects, which they would, if they were impartially
'inform'd, scorn to think of, far less agree to.

'General *Oglethorpe* with all his Forces, has been obliged to
'raise the Siege of *St. Augustine*, and we have Reason to believe
'the impending Ruin of this Colony will be thereby determined;
'for the *Spaniards* are reinforced; the General's Army harrassed
'and weaken'd, and the *Indians* provoked and discontented; so
'that every Thing *looks* with the *most dismal* Aspect. But as
'his *Conduct in*, and the *Consequences of* these Affairs, will be
'soon published to the World; and as we doubt not we have
'already incurred your Honour's Displeasure, by reciting thus
'freely the many *Hardships* which we have here and formerly
'asserted to have been the Causes of our Ruin; We shall now
'forbear, and conclude by adding, That the *Extremity* of our
'Misfortunes has at last rendered us utterly incapable of staying
'here any longer: And tho' all the Money we have expended
'on Improvements in the Colony, is now of no *Advantage* to us
'here, nor can be elsewhere; yet poor as we are, we shall think
'ourselves happy when we are gone from a Place where Nothing
'but *Poverty* and *Oppression* subsists: Therefore we hope, if
'ever *this* or any *other* Paper or Letter of ours shall appear in
'Publick; your Honours will impute such Publication to have
'proceeded from no other Motives, besides a thorough Know-
'ledge of our Duty to ourselves, our Fellow Subjects and Suf-
'ferers, and to prevent others for the Future from being deluded
'in the same Manner as we have been, who are, with the great-
'test Respect,

Honourable Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servants.
Signed, *Da. Douglass,*
Wm. Stirling, Tho. Baillie.

Georgia, Savannah,
10 *August*, 1740.

ABOUT the latter End of *May*, 1740, Mr. *Oglethorpe* set out with his Regiment for *Florida*, and soon after the *Carolina* Forces (consisting of about *Six Hundred* Men) joined him, with about *Three Hundred Indians*, and *Sixty High-Landers* Volunteers from *Darien*, who were buoyed up by the General with the mighty Hopes of Reward; besides several Stragglers and Boatmen from other Parts of the Province and elsewhere; so that, exclusive of *six Men of War*, there might be about *Fifteen Hundred* effective Men asssisting at the Siege (as it was called) of the Castle of *St. Augustine:* But we shall take no further Notice of this Affair, than as it has affected or may still affect

the Colony of *Georgia:* The Place being alarm'd, the *High-Landers*, with some others, making in all *One Hundred and Forty One* Men, were posted at *Musa*, (this was a small Fort about a Mile distant from the Castle which had been abandoned by the *Spaniards* at the General's first Approach) where they were soon after attacked by a superior Force of the Enemy, and a miserable Slaughter ensued, scarcely *one Third* of the Number escaping, the others being either killed or taken Prisoners. Thus these poor People, who, at the Expence of their Consciences, sign'd a Representation contrary to their own Interest and Experience, and gave themselves entirely up to the General's Service; by their Deaths at once freed his Excellency from his Debts and Promises, and put an End to the Settlement of *Darien;* for there are now in that Place not *one quarter* Part of the Number who settled there at first, and *that* is made up chiefly of Women and Children; and a Scout-Boat is stationed before the Town to prevent any of them from going off.

THIS Siege was raised about the latter End of *July;* the General with the Remainder of his Regiment returned to *Frederica;* the *Carolina* Forces were shipped off for that Province; the few *Georgians* that were left repaired, as soon as they were allowed, to their several Homes in a miserable Condition; and the *Indians* marched towards their respective Countries, very much weakened and discontented; the *Cherokees* returned (as they came) by *Savannah*, and of *One Hundred and Ten* healthy Men, only about *Twenty* got to their Nation, the Rest either perished by Sickness or were slain; And thus ended the Campaign in *Florida.*

DURING these Transactions, *Savannah* decayed apace, and in *August* and *September* the same Year, People went away by *Twenties* in a Vessel, insomuch that one would have thought the Place must have been intirely forsaken; for in these *two* Months about *One Hundred* Souls out of the County of *Savannah* left the Colony; many others have since left it, and, we believe, more will leave it very soon.

The Boats with their Hands which the General employed at that unfortunate Expedition, he neither will pay, subsist or let depart from that Place; however they are stealing away by Degrees:* And at this Time, of about *Five Thousand* Souls that had, at various Imbarkations, arrived in the Colony of *Georgia*, (exclusive of the Regiment) scarce as *many Hundreds* remain; and *those* consist of the *Saltzbur-*

October, 1740.

* We are now informed, they are all got away, some of them being paid and some not.

ghers at *Ebenezer*, who are yearly supported from *Germany* and *England;* the People of *Frederica*, who are supported by Means of the Regiment; the poor Remainder of the *Darien;* a few Orphans, and others under that Denomination, supported by Mr. *Whitefield;* together with some *Dutch* Servants maintain'd for doing Nothing by the Trustees, with *Thirty* or *Forty* necessary Tools to keep the others in Subjection: And *Those* make up the poor Remains of the miserable Colony of *GEORGIA!* *

HAVING now brought down this Work to the Month of *October*, 1740, being about the Time most of the Authors of this *NARRATIVE* were obliged to leave that *fatal* Colony; we shall conclude the whole with a Geographical and Historical Account of its present State.

GEORGIA lies in the 30 and 31 Degrees of North Latitude: The *Air* generally clear, the *Rains* being much shorter as well as heavier than in *England;* the *Dews* are very great; *Thunder* and *Lightning* are expected almost every Day in *May*, *June*, *July* and *August;* they are very terrible, especially to a Stranger: During those Months, from *Ten* in the Morning to *Four* in the Afternoon, the *Sun* is extreamly scorching; but the *Sea-breeze* sometimes blows from *Ten* till *Three* or *Four*: The *Winter* is nearly of the same Length as in *England;* but the *Mid-day Sun* is always warm, even when the *Mornings* and *Evenings* are very sharp, and the *Nights* piercing Cold.

The *Land* is of *Four* Sorts; *Pine Barren*, *Oak Land*, *Swamp* land *Marsh*. The *Pine* Land is of far the greatest Extent, especialy near the Sea-Coasts: The *Soil* of this is a dry whitish Sand, producing Shrubs of several Sorts, and between them a harsh coarse kind of Grass, which Cattle do not love to feed upon; but here and there is a little of a better Kind, especially in the *Savannas*, (so they call the low watry Meadows which are usually intermixed with Pine Lands:) It bears naturally *two* sorts of Fruit; *Hurtle-Berries* much like those in *England* and *Chinquopin-Nuts*, a dry Nut about the Size of a small Acorn: A laborious Man may in *one* Year clear and plant *four* or *five* Acres of this Land; it will produce, the *first* Year from *two* to *four* Bushels of *Indian Corn*, and from *four* to *eight* of *Indian Pease*, per Acre; the *second* Year it usually bears much about the same; the *third*, less; the *fourth*, little or nothing: *Peaches* it bears well; likewise the *White Mulberry*, which serves to feed the Silk-Worms; the *Black* is about the Size of a *Black Cherry*, and has much the same Flavour.

---

* It is here to observ'd, that we have excluded the Settlement of *Augusta*, it being upon a quite different Footing.

The *Oak Land* commonly lies in narrow Streaks between *Pine Land* and *Swamps, Creeks* or *Rivers;* The *Soil* is a blackish Sand, producing several Kinds of *Oak, Bay, Laurel, Ash, Wallnut, Sumach* and *Gum* Trees, a sort of *Sycamore, Dog* Trees and *Hickory:* In the choicest Part of this Land grow *Parsimon* Trees, and a few *Black Mulberry* and *American Cherry* Trees: The common *wild Grapes* are of *two* sorts, both red; the *Fox Grape* grow two or three only on a Stalk, is thick-skin'd, large ston'd, of a harsh Taste, and of the Size of a small Cherry; the *Cluster Grape* is of a harsh Taste too, and about the Size of a white Curran. This Land requires much Labour to clear; but when it is cleared, it will bear any Grain, for *three, four* or *five* Years sometimes without laying any Manure upon it: An Acre of it generally produces *Ten* Bushels of *Indian Corn,* besides *five* of *Pease,* in a Year; so that this is justly esteem'd the most valuable Land in the Province, white People being incapable to clear and cultivate the Swamps.

A *Swamp* is any low watry Place, which is covered with Trees or Canes: They are here of *three* sorts, *Cypress, River* and *Cane* Swamps: *Cypress Swamps* are mostly large Ponds, in and round which Cypresses grow: Most *River Swamps* are overflown on every Side by the River which runs through or near them; if they were drain'd they would produce good Rice: as would the *Cane Swamps* also, which in the mean Time are the best Feeding for all Sorts of Cattle.

The *Marshes* are of *two* sorts; *soft wet Marsh* which is all a Quagmire, and absolutely good for Nothing, and *hard Marsh,* which is a firm Sand; but however at some Seasons is good for feeding Cattle: Marshes of both sorts abound on the Sea-Islands, which are very numerous, and contain all sorts of Land; and upon these chiefly, near Creeks and Runs of Water, Ceder Trees grow.

We shall only add to the above, That considering no Land can be sowed (or at least what is sowed preserved) till the same is inclosed, that *five* Acres is the utmost a very able and laborious Man can propose to manage; this being the Quantity allotted for the Task of a Negro in the Neighbouring Province, which Negro works *four* Hours each Day more than a white Man can do.

It must next be noticed, that with regard to the above Returns (suppose a prosperous Season without Disappointments; which is not the Case in such small Improvements as can be expected in an infant Colony *one* Year in *five*) either Drought burns or Rain drowns the Corn, and makes the Pease fall out of the Pod; Deer (which no Fences can exclude) devour those little Settlements in a Night; Rats and Squirrels do the same; Birds

eat the Seed out of the Ground, and dig up the Blade after it is spired; and variety of Worms and Insects devour the one Half of it: But let us suppose none of those Evils happened, let us view the Amount of the Produce valued at the highest Rate.

The Produce of five *Acres of Pine Land raised by one Hand, the first Year,*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Indian Corn, 20 Bushels at 10 *s.* Currency per Bushel.	1	5	0	*Sterling.*
Indian Pease, 40 Bush. at *ditto.*	2	10	0	
Total of *first* Years Produce,	3	15	0	

The *second* Year the same; the *third* less, the *fourth* little or nothing.

Best Oak Land, five *Acres*, at 15 Bushels of Corn and Pease *per* Acre, is 75 Bushels at *ditto* Price, is 4*l.* 13*s.* 9*d. Sterling.*

Let us next consider the Maintenance of every single white Servant *per Annum*, at the lowest Rate, and then the Reader will be able to judge, whether white People can get their Livelihood by planting Land in this Climate without Negroes? And the Allowance to the Trustees Dutch Servants being the Least at which any white Servant could be maintained in *Georgia*, we shall therefore take our Estimation from it, which is *Eight Pence Sterling per Day* or 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d. Sterl. per Annum*; so that at a Medium, the Expence is three Times greater than the Produce, besides Tools, Medicines and other Necessaries.

We must likewise observe, that the Proportion of *Pine Barren* to either good *Swamp* or *Oak* and *Hickory Land*, is at least *six* to *one;* that the far greater Number of the small Lots have none or very little *Oak* Land; and if they had *Swamp* that would bear Rice, white People are unable to clear them if they are covered with Trees, and tho' only with Canes, which is the easiest to cultivate; it were simply impossible to manufacture the Rice by white Men; the Exercise being so severe, that no Negro can be employed in any other Work or Labour comparable to it, and many *Hundreds* of them (notwithstanding all the Care of their Masters) yearly lose their Lives by that necessary Work.

SAVANNAH stands on a flat Bluff (so they term a high Land hanging over a Creek or River) which rises about *Forty* Feet perpendicular from the River, and commands it several Miles *both* upwards and downwards, and it if was not for a Point of Woods which about *four* Miles down the River, stretches itself out towards the South-East, one might have a View of the Sea, and the Island of *Tybee:* The Soil is a white Sand

for above a Mile in Breadth South-East and North-West; beyond this, Eastward, is a River Swamp; Westward, a small Body of Wood-land, (in which was the old Indian Town) separated by a Creek from a large Tract of Land, which runs upwards along the Side of the River, for the Space of about *five* Miles; and being, by far, the best near the Town is reserved for the *Indians*, as General *Oglethorpe* declares, as are also some of the Islands in the River *Savannah*, and the *three* most valuable Islands upon all the Coast of that Province, *viz. Ossiba, St. Katherine* and *Sapula*. South-West of the Town is a Pine Barren that extends about *fourteen* Miles to *Vernon* River.

On the East Side of the Town is situated the *Publick Garden* (being *ten* Acres inclos'd, on a barren Piece of Land, where it is hardly possible for what is planted to live, but impossible to thrive; and from this Garden were all the Planters to have been furnished with *Mulberry-Trees, &c.*

The Plan of the Town was beautifully laid out in Wards, Tythings, and Publick Squares left at proper Distances for Markets and Publick Buildings; the Whole making an agreeable Uniformity.

The Publick Works in this Town are, 1*st*, A *Court-house* being one handsome Room with a piache on three Sides: This likewise, serves for a *Church* for Divine Service; none having been ever built, notwithstanding the Trustees in their Publick Acts, acknowledge the Receipt of about *Seven Hundred Pounds Sterling*, from charitable Persons for that express Purpose.

2*dly*, Opposite to the Court-House stands the *Logg House* or *Prison* (which is the only one remaining of *five* or *six* that have been successively built in *Savannah*) that Place of Terror and Support of *absolute* Power in *Georgia*.

3*dly*, Nigh thereto is a House built of *Loggs*, at a very great Charge, as was said, for the Trustees Steward; the Foundation below Ground is already rotten,* as the whole Fabrick must be in a short Time; for the Roof being flat, the Rain comes in at all Parts of it.

4*th*, The *Store-house*, which has been many Times altered and amended at a very great Charge; and it now serves as a Store for the private Benefit of *one* or *two*, as before mentioned.

5*th*, The *Guard-house*, which was first built on the Bluff soon decayed; as did a second thro' improper Management; this now standing being the *third*. Several *Flag-Staffs* were likewise erected, the last of which, according to common Report, cost 50 *l. Sterling*.

---

* In *August*, 1740, a new Foundation was begun.

6*th*, A *Publick Mill* for grinding Corn, was first erected at a considerable Expence, in one Square of the Town; but in about *three* Years Time (without doing the least Service) it fell to the Ground: In another Square of the Town a *second* was set up, at a far greater Expence, but never finished, and is now erased and converted into a House for entertaining the *Indians*, and other such like Uses.

7*th*, *Wells* and *Pumps* were made at a great Charge; but they were immediately choaked up, and never rendered useful, though this Grievance was frequently represented both to the General and Magistrates; the Want of Wells obliging the Inhabitants to use the *River Water*, which all the Summer over is polluted with putrid Marshes and the numberless Insects that deposite their Ova there, together with putrified Carcasses of Animals and corrupted Vegetables; and this no doubt occasion'd much of the Sickness that swept off many.

Several of the Houses which were built by Free-holders, for Want of Heirs Male, are fallen to the Trustees (even to the Prejudice of the lawful Creditors of the Deceased) and are disposed of as the General thinks proper.

At least *Two Hundred* Lots were taken up in *Savannah*, about *One Hundred and Seventy* of which were built *upon; a great many of these are now ruinous, and many more shut up and abandoned; so that the Town appears very desolate, scarce *one quarter* part of it's Inhabitants being left, and most of those in a miserable Condition, for Want of the proper Necessaries of Life.

St. SIMONS Island, having on the East the Gulf of *Florida*, on the other sides Branches of the *Alatamaha*, is about *One Hundred* Miles South of *Savannah*, and extends in Length about *Twenty*, in Breadth from *two* to *five* Miles: On the West Side of it, on a low Bluff, stands *FREDERICA*, having Woods to the North and South, to the East partly Woods, partly Savannas and partly Marsh.

The soil is mostly blackish Sand; the Fortifications are augmented since the Retreat from *Augustine*, and here lie most of the Remains of General *Oglethorpe's* Regiment: *Frederica* was laid out in Form of a Crescent, divided into *One Hundred and Forty Four* Lots whereof about *Fifty* were built upon; the Number of the Inhabitants, notwithstanding of the Circulation of the Regiment's Money, are not above *One Hundred and Twenty*, Men, Women and Children, and these are daily stealing away by all possible Ways. On the Sea Point, about *five* Miles

---

* Several of these had more than one House upon them.

South East of the Town, were *three* Companies of the Soldiers stationed before the Attempt upon *St. Augustine;* several pretty Houses were built by the Officers, and many Lots set off to the Soldiers and entered upon by them; most if not all now desolate. Several of the Officers of the Regiment brought over Servants to cultivate Land; Col. *Cochran* 20 Servants; Lieut. *Horton* at *Jekyl*, 16 Servants; Capt. *Gascoign* at least as many; all gone; and, according to the best of our Information, about *Two Hundred* of the Regiment are diminished.

About *Twenty* Miles North-West from *St. Simons*, is *DARIEN*, the Settlement of the *Scots High-Landers;* the Town is situate on the Main Land, close to a Branch of the *Alatamaha* River, on a Bluff *Twenty* Feet high; the Town is surrounded on all sides with Woods; the Soil is a blackish Sand: Here were upwards of *Two Hundred and Fifty* Persons Settled, who in *Spring*, 1736, built a large Fort for their own Protection; and the poor Remains of these are now no more than *Fifty three* (above *two Thirds* of which are Women and Children) besides *eleven* of the Trustees Servants inlisted as Soldiers, and stationed there under the Command of an Officer, in order to keep the others from going away, who are nevertheless making their Escape daily.

The Southermost Settlement in *Georgia*, is *FORT St. ANDREWS*, *Fifty* Miles South from *Frederica*, on the South-West side of *Cumberland Island*, upon a high Neck of Land which commands the River both Ways; the Walls are of Wood, fill'd up with Earth, round which are a Ditch and Pallisade; *two* Companies of General *Oglethorpe's* Regiment were formerly stationed there, but are now mostly drawn to *Frederica*.

Opposite to *Frederica*, on the Main, were settled Messrs. *Carr* and *Carteret*, with above *Twenty* Servants, where they cleared a considerable Tract of Land; but that Plantation is now quitted, and their Servants either dead or dispersed. We have lately heard from *Frederica*, that the General having station'd 10 or 12 Men upon *this* Place, they were attacked by *Spaniards* or *Spanish Indians*, 4 were killed, 4 carried off and 2 left wounded.

NEW EBENEZER, to which the *Saltzburghers* removed from their former Habitation at *Old Ebenezer*, consists of about *One Hundred* Persons, under the Government of Mr. *Boltzius*, their Pastor; they live and labour in a kind of Community, and never commix or associate with Strangers; they have been *hitherto* liberally supported both from *Germany* and *England*, and their Rights and Privileges have been much more extensive than any others in the Colony: This Town lies *six* Miles Eastward from

the *old*, on a high Bluff upon the side of *Savanna River*, and *forty* Miles from *Savannah*. Near to this Place on a Creek of the same River, was built a Saw-Mill, which cost of the Publick Money above 1500*l*. *Sterl*. but, like most other publick Works, is now intirely ruinous.

About *Ten* Miles East of *Ebenezer*, on a Creek *three* Miles from the River, was the Village of *ABERCORN*, in the Year, 1733 there were *ten* Families settled there, and several afterwards: In the Year 1737, Mr. *John Brodie* with *twelve* Servants settled there: But all those are gone, and it is now a Heap of Ruins.

Four Miles below *Abercorn*, upon the River side is *Joseph's Town*, which was the Settlement of some *Scots* Gentlemen with *thirty* Servants; but they have now left it, most of their Servants having died there.

A Mile below, on the River side, is the Settlement where Sir *Francis Bathurst*, with *twelve* in Family and Servants, was placed, now in Ruins, without an Inhabitant.

A Quarter of a Mile below was the Settlement of *Walter Augustine*, with *six* in Family: Within this Settlement was another Mill erected, at the Charge of above 800*l*. *Sterling*, all now in Ruins, without an Inhabitant.

A Mile below is *Landiloe*, the Settlement of Mr. *Robert Williams*, with *forty* Servants, who made large Improvements there, and continued for the space of *four* Years planting each Season with great Industry in various shapes, still expecting (with the other Settlers) an Alteration in the Constitution; but at last having sunk a great deal of Money, he was obliged to leave it, with the Loss of above *Two Thousand Pounds Sterling;* and it is now uninhabited, and very much decayed. Next below that is the *Five hundred* Acre Tract belonging to Dr. *Patrick Tailfer;* which was settled, but found impracticable to proceed upon, by Reason of the Hardships and Restrictions in the Colony. Next to that is Mr. *Jacob Mathews's* Plantation (formerly Mr. *Musgrove's*) called the Cow-pen, who lived there some Time with *ten Servants;* but has now left it, and keeps only *two* or *three* to look after his *Cattle*. Adjoining to this was Mr. *Cooksey's* Settlement, with *five* in Family; now intirely abandoned. Next to this was Capt. *Watson's* Plantation, with a good House, now in Ruins. All these lie upon the side of the River. And upon the East and Southward, were the Settlements of *Young*, *Emery*, *Polhil* and *Warwick;* all forsaken. Next upon the River side is the *Indian Land* before mentioned, separated from the foregoing Settlements by a Creek, and running all along to the Town: A little below this Creek is a Place called *Irene*, where Mr. *John*

Wesly built a pretty good House for an *Indian School;* but he soon wearied of *that* Undertaking, and left *it*. A little below this is the *Indian Town* called *New-Yamacra*, were the Remainder of *Tomo Chachi's* Indians reside.

Five Miles South-West of *Savannah*, on a small Rise, stands the Village of *Highgate: Twelve* Families were settled here in 1733, mostly *French*, now reduced to *Two*. A Mile Eastward of this is *Hampstead*, where several *German* Families were settled in 1733, and some others since, now reduced to none.

Five Miles South-East of *Savannah*, is *THUNDERBOLT*, where there was a good Timber Fort, and *three* Families with *twenty* Servants were settled; but it is now all in Ruins and abandoned.

Four Miles South of this is the Island of *Skiddoway*, on the North-East Point whereof *Ten* Families were settled in 1733; now reduced to none.

A Creek divides *Skiddoway* from *TYBEE* Island, on the South-East Part of which, fronting the Inlet, the Light-House is built: *Twelve* Families were settled here in 1734, who have now forsaken it.

Twelve Miles Southward by Land from *Savannah*, is Mr. *Houston's* Plantation, kept with *one Servant*. And,

About *Thirty* Miles from that, up the River *Ogeeche*, was the Settlements of Messrs. *Stirlings*, *&c.* with *Twenty-five Servants:* This Place, when they went there, was the Southernmost Settlement in the Colony, and very *remote; so that they were obliged to build, at their own Expence and at a considerable Charge, a strong Wooden Fort for their Defence. And the said Messrs. *Stirlings* having resided there about *three* Years with the Servants, they were oblig'd to leave it after having exhausted their Fortunes to no Purpose in the Experiment.

Twenty Miles above this, on a high Bluff on the same River, stands *Fort Argyle:* † 'Tis a small square Wooden Fort, Musquet-Proof: Ten Families were settled here and about it; now all gone; and the Fort itself garrison'd by *one* Officer, *one* Dutch Servant, and *one* Woman, who were lately surprized in the Officer's Absence, by *two* Prisoners that broke out of the *Logg-house* in *Savannah*, and both murdered.

Near the Mouth of *Vernon* River, upon a kind of an Island

---

* This was the only Spot allow'd them to settle upon, any other Place being refused.

† This is the Place where a Body of Horse called the *Southern Rangers*, under the Command of Capt. *James Macpherson*, were station'd for several Years. They were paid by the Government of *Carolina;* but have been discharged for some Time by past.

(which is called *Hope Isle*) are the Settlements of *Messrs. John Fallowfield, Henry Parker* and *Noble Jones:* They have made some Improvements there, but chiefly *Mr. Fallowfield,* who has a pretty little convenient House and Garden, with a considerable stock of Hoggs, and some Cattle, *&c.* and where he generally resides with his Family. Near adjoining to this, upon a Piece of Land which commands the *Narrows, is a Timber Building called *Jones's* Fort; which serves for *two* Uses, namely, to support *Mr. Noble Jones,* who is Commander of it, and to prevent the poor People of *Frederica* from getting to any other Place, where they might be able to support themselves.

About *three* Miles South-East of *Savannah,* upon *Augustine Creek,* lies *Oxstead,* the Settlement of *Mr. Thomas Causton,* improven by many Hands and at a great Charge, where he now resides with a few Servants. Betwixt *Oxstead* and the Town of *Savannah* lie: 1*st*, *Hermitage,* the Settlement of *Mr. Hugh Anderson,* who had *seventeen* in Family and Servants; but he was obliged both to leave that and retire from the Colony about *two* Years ago, upon Account of the general Hardships. 2*dly*, The Settlements of *Mr. Thomas Christie,* and *six* others belonging to the Township of *Savannah:* all now forsaken. 3*d*, The Settlements of the *Germans* of *Count Zinzendorff* who were *twenty* Families; which are likewise now intirely abandon'd, they having all gone to other Colonies.

Upon the West side of *Savannah,* lie the Township Lots of the Jews, now deserted, (they having all gone to other Colonies, except *three* or *four*) as are all others on that Quarter, excepting *one* or *two.*

About *three* Miles from *Savannah,* on the South, the Settlement of *Mr. William Williamson* is in the same Condition: And also,

The *Settlement* belonging to the Trustees adjoining to *Mr. Williamson's;* which was committed by them to the Care of *Mr. William Bradley,* their Steward, to be cultivated and improved by him at their Charge, as an Example to others, and to satisfy themselves what Improvements in Land were practicable by *white Servants:* The Event might have open'd the Eyes of any that would see: Upwards of *twenty,* sometimes *thirty* Servants were employ'd; above *Two Thousand Pounds Sterling* expended in the Experiment; and never so much of any kind of Grain raised from it, as would have maintain'd the Numbers employed about it *six* Months: It now lies on a Parr with the most ruinous Plan-

* This is a narrow Passage, thro' which Boats are obliged to pass and repass in going to and from the Southward.

tation in *Georgia.* Part of their *Dutch Servants* have been employed last Year by *Mr. Thomas Jones*, upon a new Plantation about a Mile to the Southward of *Savannah;* They were *Twenty-five* in Number, and maintain'd at the Expence of 8*d. sterling* each *per Diem*; and we have lately been credibly informed, the Whole Produce did not exceed *One Hundred* Bushels of Corn.

The *Orphan-House* is situated about *fourteen* Miles South East of *Savannah:* This famous Work was begun in *March*, 1740; and during the space of *six Months*, there were about *One Hundred* People, Men, Women and Children, maintain'd and employ'd about it; and according to their own Calculation, they have expended near *Four Thousand Pounds Sterling:* But ever since *Mr. Whitefield* left *Georgia* the latter End of *August* in the same Year, it has decayed a-pace; for, besides those he then carried to the Northward with him, a great many have since left them; and their Money growing short, they were soon obliged to discharge most of the Workmen; besides of late, many Divisions have arisen amongst them: In short, the Design seems to be drawing near a Period, altho' at this Time the House itself is scarcely half finished: It is built upon a low Pine Barren, surrounded on one Side with a large Tract of *salt Marsh*, extending to *Vernon River*, to which they have a Passage by *Water* when the Tides are up for small *Craft;* on the other Side it is surrounded with *Woods;* They have cleared about *ten* Acres of Ground, and have built several Houses and Huts. The Frame of the Orphan-House is up, the Roof shingled, and the Sides weather boarded: It is *sixty Feet* in Length, *forty* Feet wide: It has two Stories besides Cellars and Garrets; the Cellars are built of Brick, which likewise serves for a Foundation to the whole Building: It would certainly be a fine Piece of Work, if finished; but if it were finished, where is the Fund for its support? and what Service can an Orphan-House be in a Desert and a forsaken Colony.

About *three* or *four* Miles from the Orphan-House, on the side of *Vernon* River, *William Stephens*, Esq; (formerly mentioned) has a Plantation with *five* or *six* Servants, who have cleared about *seven* or *eight* Acres: However if he reaps no Benefit from them, he is at as little Charge to maintain them.*

As it would be too tedious to mention particularly the Township or *five* and *forty-five* Acre Lots, being in all about *One Hundred* that were settled; we need only therefore in general say that

---

* The Trustees allow him so many Servants, and their Maintenance.

there are few or none of them but what are in the same Condition with those before specified, *viz.* ruinous and desolate.

The last Place we shall mention is *AUGUSTA*, distant from *Savannah* Two Hundred Miles up the River, on the same Side: It was founded in 1737, at a considerable Charge, under the Direction of one Mr. *Roger Lacy*, being at that Time Agent to the *Cherokee* Nation: It is principally, if not altogether, inhabited by *Indian* Traders and Store-keepers, the Number of whom may now be about *thirty* or upwards; and a considerable Quantity of Corn has been raised there: To account for this singular Circumstance we shall only assign *two* Reasons; the first is the goodness of the Land, which at so great a Distance from the Sea is richer than in the maritime Parts; the second and chief one is, that the Settlers there are indulged in and conniv'd at the Use of Negroes, by whom they execute all the laborious Parts of Culture; and the Fact is undoubted and certain, that upwards of *Eighty* Negroes are now in the Settlements belonging to that Place: We do not observe this as if it gives us any Uneasiness, that our Fellow-Planters are indulged in what is so necessary for their Well-being; but we may be allowed to regret, that we and so many *British Subjects*, who stood much more in need of them, should have been ruined for Want of such Assistances.

HAVING now taken a Survey of the Colony of *Georgia*, we shall conclude this Treatise by taking Notice of *two* or *three* of the most remarkable Transactions in it since *October* last.

ON the *Tenth* Day of *November* a Court was called at *Savannah*, where Col. *Stephens* read a Paragraph of a Letter, which he said was from the Trustees, desiring the Inhabitants to set forth their Miseries, Hardships and Difficulties in Writing, in order to have the Seal of the Colony annexed thereto, and so transmitted to the Trustees: Whereupon Mr. *Stephens* gave the Recorder a Paper to read, in which the Colony was represented in a most flourishing Condition, (in the Town of *Augusta* alone, there were represented to be white People, and Pack-horses belonging thereto, who were employed in the Indian Trade) enumerating the many useful, fine and curious Productions of it, such as Hedges with Pomegranates growing upon them, Wine, Silk, Oil, Wheat, *&c.* with many other *Hyperboles:* This Paper Mr. *Stephens* said he had been at great Care and Pains about, and which he took to be a just Answer to the Trustees Letter, with the true State of the Colony: But the poor People seeing the Absurdity and Falseness of it, soon discover'd their Dislike thereof by their leaving the Court-house; and only *eighteen* Persons signed the same, every one of whom were supported in one Shape or other by the Publick; Mr.

Fallowfield, then on the Bench, used what Arguments he could to persuade him, That it was reasonable every Person should represent his own Case to the Trustees, and he apprehended the Design of the Trustees was such; but *Stephens* in a Passion said, *Except they would sign this, they should have the Publick Seal to no other Paper;* so it was to no Purpose what either he or the Recorder Mr. *John Py* could urge, who very soon left the Court, declaring their Dislike and Abhorrence of such Proceedings; but immediately they, with the Rest of the Inhabitants, to the Number of above *sixty*, drew up a Remonstrance to the Trustees, in which they fully set forth the *true* State of the Colony, with their own miserable Condition in it: This Paper, and soon after a Petition to the King and Council, *&c.* were lately transmitted to the Authors hereof, who immediately forwarded then for *London;* but as the Issue thereof is now depending, we don't think it proper to expose them to the Publick.

On the 2*d* of *April* last a Fire broke out by Accident in a Smith's Forge in *Savannah*, which consumed almost one whole Square; and in the highest Rage of the devouring Flames, Mr. *Thomas Jones* stood an idle Spectator with his Hands in his Bosom, and with the utmost Unconcernedness, insomuch, that when he was applied to by several of the miserable People for a small Quantity of Gun-Powder to blow up an adjoining House, in order to prevent the Fire from spreading, his Answer was, *I can do Nothing in it, I have no Orders concerning such Matters.*

We have lately been informed from *Frederica*, that the General having stationed *twelve* Men upon the Place which was the Settlement of Messrs. *Ker* and *Carteret* before mentioned, they were attacked by *Spaniards* or *Spanish* Indians, and *four* were killed, *four* carried off, and *two* wounded.

A good many of the People have come away from *Frederica* lately, and in order to get off were obliged to make use of Stratagems, such as going a Hunting upon the Islands, *&c.* We are informed, that some Differences have happened betwixt the General and some of the Magistrates there, and that in the Place of one of them he has appointed one of his waiting Boys. Several of the poor Remainder of the *Darien* People have likewise escaped, notwithstanding the Body of Forces stationed there to prevent them.

HAVING thus brought this Historical NARRATIVE within the Compass proposed, and endeavoured to dispose the Materials in as distinct a Method and Series as the necessary Conciseness would allow: We readily admit that the Design is far from being

compleat. To have acquainted the World with all the Hardships and Oppressions which have been exercised in the Colony of *Georgia*, must have required both a larger Volume than we were capable of publishing, and more Time than we could bestow: We therefore satisfy ourselves, that we have, with Care and Sincerity, executed so much of the Design, as may pave the Way to any others who can descend more minutely to Particulars; and those who are best acquainted with the Affairs of that Colony, will be most capable of judging how tenderly we have touch'd both Persons and Things.

IT only remains, that we in a few Paragraphs endeavour to exhibit to the View of the Reader, the REAL Causes of the Ruin and Desolation of the Colony; and those briefly are the following.

1. *The Representing the Climate, Soil,* &c. *of* Georgia *in false and too flattering Colours; at least, the not contradicting those Accounts when publickly printed and dispers'd, and satisfying the World in a true and genuine Description thereof.*

2. *The Restricting the Tenure of Lands from a Fee simple to Tail-Male, cutting off Daughters and all other Relations.*

3. *The Restraining the Proprietor from selling, disposing of, or leasing any Possession.*

4. *The Restricting too much the Extent of Possessions; it being impossible that* fifty *Acres of good Land, much less Pine Barren, could maintain a white Family.*

5. *The Laying the Planter under a Variety of Restraints in clearing, fencing, planting,* &c. *which was impossible to be complied with.*

6. *The Exacting a much higher Quit-Rent than the richest Grounds in* North-America *can bear.*

7. *But chiefly the Denying the Use of Negroes, and persisting in such Denial after, by repeated Applications, we had humbly remonstrated the Impossibility of making Improvements to any Advantage with white Servants.*

8. *The Denying us the Privilege of being judged by the Laws of our Mother Country; and subjecting the Lives and Fortunes of all People in the Colony, to one Person or Set of Men, who assumed the Privilege, under the Name of a* Court of Chancery, *of acting according to their own Will and Fancy.*

9. *General* Oglethorpe's *taking upon him to nominate Magistrates, appoint Justices of the Peace, and to do many other such Things, without ever exhibiting to the People any legal Commission or Authority for so doing.*

10. *The Neglecting the proper Means for Encouraging the Silk and Wine-Manufactures; and disposing of the liberal Sums*

contributed by the Publick, and by private Persons, in such Ways and Channels as have been of little or no Service to the Colony.

11. *The Misapplying or Keeping up Sums of Money which have been appointed for particular Uses, such as Building a Church,* &c. *several* Hundreds of Pounds Sterling *(as we are inform'd) having been lodged in Mr.* Oglethorpe's *Hands for some Years by past, for that Purpose, and not one Stone of it yet laid.*

12. *The Assigning certain fix'd Tracts of Land to those who came to settle in the Colony, without any regard to the Quality of the Ground, Occupation, Judgment, Ability or Inclination of the Settler,* &c. &c. &c.

By these and many other such Hardships, the poor Inhabitants of *Georgia* are scatter'd over the Face of the Earth; her Plantations a Wild; her Towns a Desert; her Villages in Rubbish; her Improvements a By-Word, and her Liberties a Jest: An Object of Pity to Friends, and of Insult, Contempt and Ridicule to Enemies.

THE END.

C. 239 89

HECKMAN
BINDERY, INC.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 014 418 907 3